* 7:25 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. * 7:25 a. m. * 7:40 p. m.

. * 9:30 a. m. * 3:45 p. m. *10:30 a. m. * 3:30 p. m. * 4:20 p. m. *11:20 a. m. * 5:30 p. m. *8:55 a. m. 1:00 p. m. *0:10 a. m. * 9:30 p. m. * 110:00 p. m. *6:55 a. m. enworth, eph Exp. . †10:00 p. m. ‡ 6:55 a. m. *2:05 p. m. ND CHICAGO LINE. Clark-st. Palmer Hotel, Exposition Building

8:50 a. m. 8:10a. m. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Leave. | Arrive. RE & OHIO RAILROAD. Exposition Building, foot of Mon-fices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, d Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive. SLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD Leave. Arrive.

BIUE'S: STEAMERS,
, daily (sandays excepted) 9 s. m.
feave until
Grand Kapids, Muskegon,
peted). 7p. m.
Betton Harbor, daily (Sun 10.2 m. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.

OARDING IN PHILADELPHIA, family; new house and furniture, \$12 per week. Opposite Girara College av. MRS, FAIRCHILDS.

r. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Tanness strictly confidential.

187 Vasmsoros Franzy, Carcaso, Franzy, Carcaso, Franzy, Carcaso, Mary), saly Scientific Rectains of chock of the Series of cities for particularly large properties of cities for particularly large friends of cities for particularly large presenting failed to find relief clawwhere, articularly large permanently cured.

215 pages; information for everybedy, Mysteries of the Sexual System; discoveries in reproduction; how to bappy. Price 50 cents. Book 65 pages for 2 stamps, at office Dr. Ouns.

DR.KEAN

SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR,

FOR SALE. CALIFORNIA HONEY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY. AUGUST 7, 1876.

ROGERS & CO.,

VOLUME XXXI.

our celebrated Lackawanna l. by CARGO, CAR-LOAD, or coal, by CARGO, CAR-LOAD, or at retail, at lowest market rates. Also, LEHIGH, LUMP, and PRE-PARED sizes. "Morris Run," Blossburg, for smith purposes; BRIAR HILL, BROOKFIELD, and CANNEL COAL, for steam or family use.

144 Market-st. YARDS: 772 South Clark-st. OFFICES: 144 Market-st. 100 Dearborn-st.

TO BENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW. Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

CARRIAGES.

We are selling at greatly re-

LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COACHES, COUPES, and COUPELETS,

Our Patent Counterbalanced Front FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALL-ING FRONT BERLIN COACHES are the leading Carriages of the day, and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented*), and can with each be lowered and raised with the finger. with the finger.

We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in

every particular. No infringement of our rights under the above tent, will be allowed. H. KILLAM & CO.,

29 Chestnut-st., New Haven, Conn. C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago. PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Stationery.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY, MADISON, Wis., July 18, 1876. SUPERINYENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY, MADISON, Wis., July 18, 1676.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 21 of the away of Wisconsin for the year 1874, that sealed proposals will be received at this office up to noon of the first day of September, 1876, for furnishing the State of Wisconsin with the necessary stationery for its use during the year commencing January 1, 1877.

A classified list of the articles and the quantity of each class required, will be furnished to all persons desiring to bid, on application to this office, either personally or by letter. All stationery to correspond with the samples now provided for inspection at this office, pursuant to said Chapter 211, and to be delivered to the superintendent of Public Property, at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, Wis., on or before the first day of November, 1876.

The stationary is divided into four classes, A. B. C. The stationary is divided into four classes, and the contract of the contract on the State of Wisconsin in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, executed by the bidder as principal and by at least two satisfactory sureties, conditioned that the bidder will furnish such stationery according to the terms of his bid and the contract entered into in pursuance thereof. The sureties shall attach to or indorse on said bond their justification, to the effect that they are each worth the sum of four thousand dollars over and above all deuts, liabilities, and exemptions.

Printed blank bids and bonds will be furnished upon

dollars over and above all debts, liabilities, and exemptions.

Printed blank bids and bonds will be furnished upon application to this office.

The contract will be awarded in each class to the lowest bider in that class who shall furnish accurity as above indicated, satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Property; provided, honcer, that preference will be given in each class to any bidder residing and doing business in the State of Wisconsin, if his bid shall be as low as that of any other bidder in that class, not doing business in the State of Wisconsin.

The Superintendent of Public Property hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids made by virtue hereof.

ANDREW SEXTON, Superintendent of Public Property. FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent.

Large loans on choice, improved business property at SEVEN; \$14,000, \$10,000, \$8,000, \$2,500 at 8. We will buy \$50,000 defaulted CITY CERTIFICATES for cash. Town of Lake bonds wanted. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONRY AT LOW RATES
To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.

LAZARUS SILVARMAN,—
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

15 Per Cent Discount on all Garments ordered of us dur-ing July and August. ELY & CO.,

ARTISTIC TAILORS, Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS. PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

(ROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PURE PICKLES in Malt Vinegar. RICH SAUCES for Fish, Meat, and Game,

POTTED MEATS and FISH, GENUINE MUSTARD,

AMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, and other TABLE DELICACIES ARE DISPLAYED in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are sold by all dealers in first-class groceries in the United States and Canada.

Every genuine article is labeled.

CROSSE & BLACK WELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. PHILADELPHIA BOARDING-MISS BOYD, 342 South 11; hteenth-st., near Rittenhouse Square-Superior accommodations; dinner at 6.

POLITICAL.

Preparations in Washington for Campaign Routine Work.

The True Inwardness of the Systematic Defamation of Mr. Cullom.

Important Defection in the Ranks of the New York Democracy.

The Hon. DeWitt C. Littlejohn Will Support Hayes and Wheeler.

A Very Hard Nut for Even Copperhead Jaws to Crack.

Tilden Encouraged Secession and Opposed Coercion in 1861.

Slippery Samuel's Views on the Question of Resumption.

The Visit of Five Hundred Indianians to Gov. Hayes.

A German Democratic Paper on the Unholy Anti-Republican Alliance in Illinois.

William A. Wheeler's Valuable Service to Poor Farmers.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Reliable information has been received here of remittances of money from New York Democrats by the leaders of the Democracy in Maine to aid in the coming contest. Mr. Tilden evidently knows little about the voters of the Pine-Tree State. and has been made to believe that they are for sale like his New York constituents. GEN. JOHN FOSTER,

our Minister to Mexico, has received a furlough for three months, which he proposes to pass in Indiana advancing the interests of the Republican party. He is intimately acquainted with Indiana politics, and he feels confident that Harrison will be elected Governor. THE FRANKING FRAUD.

One of the things which both Houses of Congress want to do, but which neither hardly dares to propose, is to restore the franking privilege in all its fullness. One of the large items of in an its fullness. One of the large items of expense in the approaching can ass will be the postage on campaign documents, of which millions will probably be mailed from this city during the next three mouths. The Republicans will establish their headquarters for the ate folding-room, while the

distribution of documents as soon as Congress adjourns in the Senate folding-room, while the Democrats will, in like manner, take possession of the House folding-room, and, if the precedents established in 10rmer years are followed, the men and material employed by each Committee will be paid for out of the contingent funds of the respective Houses. Many of the Representatives to whom has been assigned the duty of preparing campaign documents have completed them, and by unanimous consent have

ALREADY PRINTED THEM

In the Congressional Record, as though they had been delivered in debate in the House. This trick enables them to pass through the mails without charge, as the franking privilege was long ago restored so far as the free transportation of the Record, or any part of it is concerned. But many of the campaign documents cannot be got into the Record,—some of them because they will not be prepared in time, and others because no Representative would be willing to take the responsibility of their authorship. This makes the restoration of the franking privilege desirable in a political sense, and it is probable that an attempt will be made to attach a rider to the Postal bill now under consideration in the Senate to effect it. Both Houses would, without doubt, vote to restore this abuse should the question come up, but each party hesitates about taking the responsibility of first proposing it.

about taking the responsibility of first proposing it.

IILINOIS.

The attack upon the Illinois Republican State ticket through the publication of documents alleged to relate to the Harper defalcation and the coafession of Al Smith is entirely unjustified by any facts in possession of the Government. It can be stated authoritatively that Al Smith, in his written confession, said nothing which could in any way reflect personally upon any one connected with the State ticket. The whole subject was thoroughly investigated long before the nominations were made, and the charges found to be baseless. The revival of them at this time is entirely due to partisan necessity, and seems to have been instigated from sources from which more party loyalty might properly have been expected.

CULLOM.

THE LAST ATTACK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—At frequent intervals within the past few months the specials from this city to the Chicago Times and St. Louis Republican have contained hints, suggestions, and innuendoes against prominent Republicans of this city and State, but more particularly aimed at the Hon. S. M. Cullom. Latterly these have taken a shape indicating the existence of deep-seated, downright malignity towards the Republican candidate for Governor. There is reason for the belief that the dispatch which appeared in the Times of Friday last under date of Washington, and purporting to eke out ex-Solicitor Wilson's story before the House Com-

of Washington, and purporting to eke out exSolicitor Wilson's story before the House Committee on the whisky trials, with guesses, speculations, and conjectures implicating Mr. Cullom
with the Harper-Smith case, was actually written in this citv, and that it had a common
origin with the dispatches just referred to.

THE EAR-MARKS
about it are unmistakable, and additional evidence of its origin is contained in the fact that,
for a week or two past, a little ring about the
Register office in this city have been rubbing
their hands in glee over pretended developments
to come, which they claimed would necessitate
the withdrawal of Mr. Cullom from
the ticket. The pretended Washington
dispatch is evidently what they referred to,
and is in strict harmony with their threats of
what was intended. It is unnecessary to say to
the people of the State that these stories have
no foundation in fact, but are an emanation
from the brain of

L. H. SOUTHER,
the correspondent of the Republican and the
Times, who, although a pretended Republicans,
is engaged upon the Register in writing
squibs for that paper denouncing Republicans
as thieves. In this case there is a well-defined
suspicion that the object had in view, in co-operation with two or three others as mendacious
and as shameless as himself, is the brazen-faced
blackmail of Mr. Cullom. This may be taken
as the true inwardness of the sensational and
utterly false and preposterous statements which
have appeared in the Times on this subject.

ANOTHER DENIAL.

Speningerical, Ill., Aug., 6.—The industrious

ANOTHER DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The industrious efforts of the Chicago Times and of its Spring-field correspondent to create the impression that

there is any reason for the withdrawal of Cullom from the State ticket, or that such action is for a moment considered, however it may strike people elsewhere, is received here as bearing every manifestation of a ridiculous canard characteristic of the Times. Mr. Cullom is actively engaged in the canvass, and it is receiving considerable accession of Independent strength, growing out of the disaffection with the action of the mongrel Democratic Convention.

S. Thayer, in the same Convention spoke as follows:

We can at least by discussion enlighten, settle, and concentrate the public in the State of New York upon this question, and way it from that fearful current that circuitously, but certainly, sweeps madly on through the narrow gorge of the enforcement of laws to the spaceless scean of the mongrel Democratic Convention.

INDIANA.

GEN, HARRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Senator Morton telegraphs that he will be here and deliver his opening speech next Friday night. A glorious re-ception was tendered Gen. Harrison upon his rrival home at midnight last night. All along the road to the city, at Muncie and Pendleton especially, large crowds were gathered to give the next Governor of Indiana a welcome, and to all of them he had a few words to say. Nearly 5,000 people greeted him upon arriving hhme, and from 1,000 to 2,000 followed the carriages containing him and members of a committee who had gone up the road

bers of a committee who had gone up the road to give him formal notice of his nomination. The Hayes Escort Guards were out, cannon fired, bands played, and the city was ALIVE WITH ENTHUSIASM.

When the General reached home, the Hon. A. G. Porter, on behalf of the citizens of Indianapolis, congratulated him upon his safe arrival and his nomination. He responded in a brief, felicitous speech, in the course of which he said he did not see how he could well get out of accepting the nomination. The Republicans all over the State are jubilant, and no nomination has given such wide-spread satisfaction and created such enthusiasm for years. It is believed that he will accept, and in any event his letter to the Committee will be ready by Tuesday.

day.

THE INDEPENDENTS

of this District yesterday nominated James
Buchanan as their candidate for Congress. After
trying to escape it for two years, the thing has
finally caught up with him.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Gen. B. Harrison returned home Saturday night. On the arrival of the train a salute of cannon was fired
and a large delegation of Republicans escorted
him to his home, where the nomination for Governor was formally tendered him in an address
by the Hon. A. G. Porter, to which Gen. Harrison replied, promising to announce his decision as to his acceptance early this week.

DISCARDING TILDEN. THE HON. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN DECLARES FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

New York Times, Aug. 4.

The Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn has just announced in a letter to a friend, "I have fully lecided not to support Mr. Tilden for President, but shall vote for Hayes and Wheeler." This conclusion of Mr. Littlejohn is not surprising when it is remembered that he is among the few New York delegates to the St. Louis Convention who sincerely opposed the nomination of Tilden because in his opinion he was a man utterly unfit to be President of the United States. Both before the nomination and afterward Mr. Littlejohn freely, publicly, and earnestly expressed his opinion of that fatal move of the Democracy. Among other things, he said that the nomination of Tilden meant that Hayes would carry New York by 40,000 majority, and should mean it. When, the next norning after Tilden was nominated, and just after Hendricks—"uncertain, coy, and hard to please"—had got the second place on the ticket, John Kelly made his way to the platform to eat his appointed dish of crow, a gentleman sitting next to Littlejohn asked, "What is Kelly going to do now?" Littlejohn answered in a tone and with a manner that showed his disgust with the whole thing. "Who can tell? Swallow this dose, I suppose, for he must." Then the question was: "What will you do, Mr. Littlejohn?" The answer was quick and incisive: "What can I do that will really serve that honesty in Government to which I have always been devoted. I cannot support Tilden with any heart,—I will not." The next question was: "Why not go after Hendricks-"uncertain, coy, and hard to

I do that will really serve that honesty in Government to which I have always been devoted. I cannot support Tilden with any heart,—I will not." The next question was: "Why not go back to the Republican party where vou rightfully belong?" He answered to the effect that he would, under the chroumstances, gladly do so to the extent of heartily supporting Hayes and Wheeler if the Republicans would allow him to do so without personal humiliation, and he was assured that on that point he would not be likely to meet with any difficulty. This conversation has been given to show how Mr. Littlejohn felt immediately after the nomination of Tilden and the announcement now made that he has determined to openly support Gen. Hayes is a proof that he alone of the hundreds who, as members of the St. Louis Convention, denounced Tilden as wholly unworthy to be President, has been consistent. That he has been honest and sincere in his course, no one who knows him doubts; that his conclusion will have great weight in New York who, knowing anything of the polities of the State, can deny? THE GOOD WORK IN CONNECTIOUT.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., Aug. 1.—There has been no little stir in and about our city by the sudden conversion of one of the leading lights of the so-called Tilden Reform Party, of this city, to Hayes and Wheeler. The facts are as follows: Mr. Daniel Millard severed himself from the Republican party four years ago, and was at that time President of the Greeley Club. He was present at the call of the Democrats to organize a Tilden and Hendricks Club this year, and did act as temporary Chairman of that meeting, and was elected first Vice-President of the Greeley Club. He has, however, suddenly announced for Hayes and Wheeler, and the probabilities are he will be chosen President of the Republican Club. Mr. Millard is one of our most esteemed citizens, a gentleman of the loftiest integrity and character, and one of our most successful business men. It is predicted that his declaration for Hayes and Wheeler is but the first o

similar changes.

A MAINE DEMOCRAT DISGUSTED. Mr. John B. Norton, one of the best-known Democrats of Maine, has refused to longer support a party which indorses murder in the South and favors repudiation of the national debt. He will vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

STAND UP, SAM!

HOW ABOUT THIS MEETING YOU ATTENDED IN 1861?

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 4.—While reading THE TRIBUNE with interest, especially its criticisms on the record of Mr. Tilden, I thought it might be interesting to your thousands of readers to spend a short time with the Presidential aspirant in 1861,-a time when loyal men from every part of the country were leaving home and friends, hastening to the field to defend the flag of our common country, against which the Democratic party were marching, determined, if possible, to trail it in the dust, chained to the

Rebel car of Secession.

Only a few weeks after South Carolina had formally seceded from the Union, a Democratic mass-convention was called in New York City to forestall the Government in its effort to put down the Rebellion. The Convention was at tended by the leading Democrats of the State, prominent among whom was Samuel J. Tilden. Later, Jan. 31, 1861, a State Convention was held at Albany, of which Samuel J. Tilden was one of the Vice-Presidents, and occupied a seat on the platform, thus giving his public sanction to the proceedings and speeches of that Conven-

The first speech was made by Horatio Sevnour, afterwards a Democratic candidate for President. This was afterwards published by the State Central Committee as a campaign document in 1863. We quote from that speech, to which Mr. Tilden gave his willing assent:

The condition of our affairs forces upon us the alternative of compromise or civil war. Let us contemplate the latter alternative. We are advised by the conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that, if force is to be used, it must be against a united South. It would be an act of folly and madness in entering upon this contest to underrate our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an inglorious varfare. Let us also see if successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by being foremost in overthrowing the principles of our Government, and all that makes it valuable to our people, and distinguishes it among the nations of the earth?

Another popular Democratic speaker, James

S. Thayer, in the same Convention spoke as follows:

We can at least by discussion enlighten, settie, and concentrate the public in the State of New York upon this question, and save it from that fearful current that circuitously, but certainly, sweeps madly on through the narrow gorge of the enforcement of laws to the spaceless scean of civil war. [Cheers.] Against this, under all circumstances, in every place and form, we must now and at all times oppose a resolute and unfaltering resistance. The public mind will bear the avowal, and let us make it, that if a revolution of fofce is to begin, it shall be inauqurated at home [cheers], and if the incoming Administration shall attempt to carry out the line of policy that has been foreshadowed, we announce that unless the black hand of Republicanism turns to blood-red, and seeks from the fragments of the Constitution to construct a scaffolding for coercion—another name for execution—we will reverse the order of the French Revolution, and save the blood of the people by making those who would inaugurate a Reign of Terror the first victims of a national guillotine. [Cheers.] The Democratic party made the issue at the last election with the Republican party, that in the event of their success and establishment of their policy, the Southern States would not only go out of the Union, but would hilve adequate cause for so doing. [Cheers.] This is the position that I took in the State of New York on the 6th of November last, with 313,000 voters. I shall not recede from it, having admitted that in a certain contingency the Slave States would have adequate cause for separation, now that the contingency has happened, I shall not withdraw that admission, because they have been unwise or unreasonable in the time, mode, or measure of redress. What person, what right of property, what domestic right or privilege, what franchise, what security to life or liberty, is infringed by the rupture of the federal relations between the States? [Applause.]

Further on the same gentleman s

There is a pure unalloyed effusion of Secent ion, without attempt at concealment, to which Mr. Tilden gives his assent as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention. Well may the Chicago Times say his war-record is bad, and if nominated the party would have to carry him, instead of him carrying the party. Soldiers of the Northwest! this is the man that asks your the Northwest! this is the man that asks your suffrages in November! Not only the companion of Tweed, Connelly, and Genet, the father of the Credit Mobilier bill, which stole its thousands, yea its millions, from the people, but the man that acted as Vice-President of the most shameless disloyal Convention ever held North of Mason and Dixon's Line,—a man well fitted to act with Vallandingham on the Committee on Resolutions in 1864, in Chicago. MADOC.

SLIPPERY SAMUEL. HIS VIEWS ON RESUMPTION.

Cincinnati Gasette, Aug. 5.
Samuel J. Tilden declares specie payment a necessity, and then proceeds to show that it is easy, and will make so little difference, the he wonders how it can be necessary at all. It is to be done partly by reform-that is, by putting in the Democratic party—but mostly by glitter-ing generalities. The parsnips are to be but-tered by fine words. Over \$760,000,000 of paper tered by fine words. Over \$760,000,000 of paper money are to be converted into coin demand-notes, without a ripple, by prettiness of speech. He has some new theories for counting up resources. He counts the bonds the banks have on deposit to secure their circulating notes as so much avilable reserve in specie funds, and on this he reasons that the banks can resume without contracting their loans. How they can make their deposit bonds available for resumption, and have their circulation too, he does not show. Yerhaps he means that the bank circulation shall be extinguished.

But he says that if the Treasury reisones the

but to be "wisely planned and discreetly pur-sued." It is perfectly easy, indeed slippery. We have seen all this before. It was given in Gov. Samuel's message last January. He has practiced these ofly phrases so long that he thinks that they alone will bring in resump-tion.

thinks that they alone will bring in resumption.

But he has a slight proviso at the end, buttered with words in the same way. This is to merely fund the greenbacks, so that those not wanted for use may be absorbed in securities and investments. This, too, is as slick as grease, there is to be no contraction in it—merely absorption. He says, the perfect ease with which the greenbacks can be converted into bonds will be surprising. We rather think it would.

Slippery Samuel launches into a dissertation on the amount of money required by the wants of trade, and refers to his former wise deliver-

Slippery Samuel launches into a dissertation on the amount of money required by the wants of trade, and refers to his former wise deliverances. Slifted through the bewildering circumlocution, the measure of the currency for the wants of trade seems to be fundability of the notes in attractive interest bonds, and to payoff all that are presented for payment. He thinks the Government should not "speculate on its own dishonor" by keeping out its notes "in order to save fisterest."

Indeed, after all his fine words, Slippery Samuel proposes to contract the greenbacks as fast as funding in bonds would do it. But it is all to work smooth as grease, by means of fine talk. And, as to these bonds, he has a plan for making them pay themselves. And the higher the rate of interest the greenbacks are funded on, the sooner the bonds will pay themselves. Indeed, we find our Soapy Sam a great financier. He says the earliest day for all this is the best, but as to the time, he sets it adrift in a sea of words, and ships it in a nautical simile; all of which is to accept that the fixing of the time was a hindrance to resumption, as the platform says. It shows that Tilden dictated this dodge in the platform, as he did all the rest.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT. EIGHT CAR-LOADS OF CITIZENS OF INDIANA PAY A VISIT TO GOV. HAYES.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.
Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—Ohio and Indiana met to-night in fraternal union for Hayes and Wheeler, Freedom and the Republic. It was 7:30 p. m., when a long train of eight passenger cars, loaded to the brim with gallant Republicans from the Hoosier State, came roll-

passenger cars, loaded to the brim with gallant Republicans from the Hoosier State, came rolling over the Pan-Handle line, and into the depot; from hence the boys marched up into the town, headed by our noble Cadet Band, a great crowd following, and a great multitude lining the way. There were 130 men in brilliant uniform from Indianapolis, and more than 400 citizens from our sister State. After partaking of a supper at the American, the Hayes Escort Guard formed, lit their lamps, and under the leadership of the Cadet Band and escort drum corps, paraded High street, presenting an elegant appearance, and at different places along the line of march rockets were sent up and red and blue lights were burned. In the meantime, the Hayes cliec Club, under the leadership of W. H. Lott, formed at the west front of the Capitol and entertained the crowd by singing "We come with songs to greet you," "Shand by the flag," etc.

While the escort-guard were parading the street, the Governor and anumber of prominent Republicans of Columbus were in the picture-room of the Executive Department, where he received a large number of the visitors from abroad, as well as many of our own citizens. When the guards appeared in front of the speaker's stand, and formed in line, the Glee Club sang "Victory and Hayes," the music of which was composed by John Seltzer. This was the first time that the club sang it in public, and they acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The meeting was then called to order by Gen. Beatty, who said: "We are honored to-night by the visit of citizens of an adjoining State, and the Republicans of Columbus will do all they can to give them a hearty welcome." The speaker recounted the army-life of Ohio and Indiana soldiers. During the War, until the surrender of the rebel Democrats at Appomatox, they had stood together on a hundred fields, and will stand together in the present campaign. After again welcoming the visitors. the surrender of the rebel Democrats at Appomatox, they had stood together on a hundred fields, and will stand together in the present campaign. After again welcoming the visitors, the Chairman presented Enos B. Reed, of Indiana. Mr. Reed said that he did not come to make a speech, but to present a number of the citizens of Indiana. He came to thank Gov. Hayes for his letter of acceptence. It has struck a chord in our State that will tell at the polls. The speech was frequently interrupted with applance.

Gov. Hayes was then introduced and said:

no speech on political questions to-night. I rise, therefore, in response to your greeting, merely to make my profound acknowledgments to my friends from Indians for their kindness in making this visit, in paying me, in paying us, the citizens of this City of Columbus, this kindly greeting. We are glad to meet you, we thank you for your call, and trust that your visit will be one to be pleasantly remembered, and one sentence further, I trust that either this gvening or to-morrow morning, before you leave for your home, you young gentlemen of Indians, and the old gentlemen of Indians, and the ladies of Indians, if they are here, will give me the pleasure, at the Governor's office, of taking you by the hands.

At the close of the Governor's remarks, he

morning, before you leave for your home, you young gentlemen of Indiana, and the ladies of Indiana, if they are here, will give me the pleasure, at the Governor's office, of taking you by the hands.

At the close of the Governor's remarks, he was enthusiastically cheered by the vast andience. The Glee Club then sang the Centennial song, which was loudly applauded.

The Chairman then introduced Capt. R. B. Smith, of Columbus, who said that he took as an indication of their anticipation of the future their coming here to see the next President of the United States. He thought that they had acted wisely in coming here to see the next President. The next President does not live in Columbus. When you go home if you will tell Gov. Hendricks of it, it may give him a great deal of trouble. It will save him from writing that letter of acceptance, which he and Gov. Tilden have been drinking so much Saratoga-water over. The speaker then assured the audience that Gov. Hayes would be the next President. It is as plain as the writing on the wall at Belshazzar's feast. He then paid a glowing tribute to Gov. Hayes' record as Governor of Ohio, and also to his military career during the War waged by the Democrats down South to destroy the nation. The speaker then referred to and spoke of the War; that 4,000,000 of slaves were freed by the first Republican President, Lincoln. It was in the fitness of things that Rutherford B. Hayes should be the Centennial candidate for the Presidency, and the Republican party will elect him, too. It was the Republican party that has written upon our flag, in indelible letters, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It was the Republican party that has declared our common school system the bulwark of our free institutions. With such a glorious record, the apeaker had no fear that the people would ratify the choice of the Convention in November by an overwhelming majority. The Caairman then introduced Gen. J. Warren Keptels in power. He then told, in glowing terms, how Hayes ca

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

Democratic party had followed a suicidal policy when it surrendered the most important positions on the State ticket to this fraction of doubtful numbers and influence, in consideration of their promises of co-operation, which, under the most favorable auspices, we have but little faith in.

Against a coalition with the real, earnest reform elements, we should not have a word to say; but the kind of "reform" the Decatur Convention proposed to inaugurate, we prefer not to have a hand in. By asking the indorsement of a pronounced Hard-Money Convention, the Independent candidates have not proven themselves to be men of principle, unless they have improved in wisdom and discarded their Decatur declaration as faliacious and wrong.

Nominated on a rag-money platform originally, it did not appear to be inconsistent in any degree to make this fearful salto mostale from their Rag-Baby platform on to the Hard-Money platform as adopted at St. Louis. They could not resist the temptation when a good office was in view.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that the ef-

not resist the temperation when a government.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that the effect of these nominations upon the enthusiastic Tilden men was, if anything, depressing in the

Tilden men was, if anything, depressing in the extreme.

We are not as yet prepared to say what, under the circumstances, should be the next step to be taken. But we will say this: If platforms are simply made for the purpose of being disregarded, or to defraud a confiding people, it seems to us that the time has arrived to look to the men, and not to the party-declarations, and to select the best men.

This would teach unprincipled office-seekers, at least, a practical lesson. Between now and the election there is ample time for the development of the "true inwardness" of the different candidates, and for the people to indicate their preferences, and in all probability they will improve the opportunity.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER. HIS VALUABLE AND DISINTERESTED SERVICE TO POOR FARMERS.

Communicated to Washington Chronicle.

I am a native of Franklin County, in the State of New York, the home of the Hon. W. A. Wheeler, who is the nominee of the Republican party for the Vice-Presidency. Ever since my earliest recollection the name of W. A. Wheeler has been familiar to me, and, in fact, our family have had just cause to venerate his name and remember it with gratitude. In the year 1850 Mr. Wheeler held the office of District Attorney for the Counties of Franklin, Essex, and Clinton, and about the same time became an agent ton, and about the same time became an agent for a land company, the name of which I do not at the present time recollect. The lands controlled by the said Company were purchased from the Government at a nominal price, and were subsequently let out in small farms to tenantry, who, in addition to the original purchase money agreed upon (from \$5 to \$7 per acre), had to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. A vast amount of labor had been expended by the poor people in clearing up the primeval forests, and many of them found it an up-grade affair, and hard enough to eke out a scanty subsistence and the bare necessaries of life while ding so. Such was the state of affairs in Franklin Countr in the month of August, 1852, when a most disastrous fire swept over that county, carrying devastation and dismay wherever it went. Thousands of acres were embraced by the fiery fiend, and utter desolation and ruin appeared on every hand. The hard-earned improvements of years were swept away in a day, and whole iamilies were at once left destitute, houseless, and homeless, barely escaping with their lives.

In this unhappy state of affairs Mr. Wheeler came to the rescue. He encouraged the people to commence anew, promising to use his influence with the Company he represented for the abatement of the interest already due, which was enormous, and that if they would take heart and strive to overceme their recent misfortunes, he would endeavor to cancel their past indebtedness in toto. Such words of kindness and encouragement could not rail to have a salutary effect. Mr. Wheeler kept good his faith with the people. His appeals in their behalf were successful, and he was permitted to mitigate their sufferings in any manner he thought proper. He visited farms in person, and with every encouragement this power to give, inspired the people with renewed exertion. In many instances, where the roads vere impossible for carriages, he traversed the country on foot. The tenantry, seeing that their troubles and trials were fully un for a land company, the name of which I

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

went to work with a will, and in the course of time became a happy and prosperous people. me became a happy and prosperous people. Such acts of disinterested kindness could not Such acts of disinterested kindness could not fail to be appreciated by these people, and, though a majority of them were of Irish nationality, and differing from him in political sentiment, yet they became his ardent supporters in the campaign which resulted in Mr. Wheeler's eletion to the State Legislature the following year, which event may be regarded as the commencement of a political career which has culminated in his being the second choice of the people of a great nation to preside over its destinies.

the people of a great nation to preside over its destinies.

Mr. Wheeler could have done otherwise than he did, by literally carrying out the instructions of those whom he represented, but his kindness of heart and exact sense of justice induced him to espouse the cause of the poor and oppressed people, in the face of resentment and disapprobation of his employers, and without any other hope of reward than that which the consciousness of having done a good action invariably brings to him who performs it. Such is the nature of the man for the high office of Vice-

IN UNPLEASANT OUTLOOK FOR REPUBLICANS. Special currespondence of The Tribune. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—The political situation in this State at the present time is very uncertain—uncertain in one respect, but certain in another. It is a conceded fact, even by the epublican party, that there is not power enough in their ranks to overthrow Democratic rule during the present campaign, even though they marched to the polls in united and solid phalanx. But the position of the Republican party is as problematical as a proposition in Euclid is to a Freshman. Last April, a Convention was held the this city which elected delegates to the in this city which elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, but declared by a series of resolutions that owing to Cincinnati Convention, but declared by a series of resolutions that owing to the corruption that was apparent in the Democratic party they would not put a State ticket in the field. They declared even that it would be worse than folly to do so, with hope of electing the same, at an election held by Democratic judges and clerks, at which a Republican would not be allowed to be present. Things ran smoothly for a time, until one day Gen. A. W. Bishop came forward with a call for a Republican State Convention for July 27, to nominate a State ticket and Presidential Electors, signing himself "A. W. Bishop, Chairman Resident Executive Committee." The Hon. S. W. Dorsey, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, then sent a communication to Bishop, asking him and the faction he represented to meet jointly with them in convention on the 9th of August, or at any later date that might be convenient, and consider the propriety of nominating a State ticket, etc. Bishop, in the name of his wing of the party, declined, and the result was that on the 27th day of July what is now known as "The New-Deal Convention" was held. It declared itself the Republican party of the State of Arkansas, indorsed the national platform adopted at Cincinnati, and proclaimed that the party now administering State affairs is without a platform, or a financial or governmental policy or system, and that their tendencies are sluggish in progression, reactionary, and that their policitical morality is in danger of being allured to the precipice of repudiation. Without entering further into details. I will give the ticket nominated, which is certainly a very respectable one: Gen. A. W. Bishop was nominated for Governor. Gen. Bishop came to the State during the War, and was afterwards made President of the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville. He is by profession a lawyer, a gentleman of culture and scholastic attainments.

The Hon. W. L. Copeland, the candidate for Secretary of State, is a colored man, polished in

profession a lawer, a gentleman of culture and scholastic attainments.

The Hon. W. L. Copeland, the candidate for Secretary of State, is a colored man, polished in address, fluent in speech, and a man of good information. As a parliamentarian he is to Arkansas what Blaine is to the nation. He has been several times in the Legislature, both under Democratic and Republican rule.

The candidate for Auditor is J. R. Berry, who before the War was County Clerk of Madison County, and several times Clerk of the House of Representatives. He has been twice Auditor

of Representatives. He has been twice Auditor under Democratic rule, but has deserted that party, and is now considered a turn-coat by tnem, and abused accordingly. He is a son-in-law of ex-Gov. Murphy, a perfect gentleman, honest to the core, and backed by his experience of two terms.

The Hon. A. A. C. Rogers is candidate for Treasurer, H. A. Pearce for Attorney-General, G. W. McDonald for State and Land Commissioner, J. C. Corbin (colored) for Superintendent of Public Instructions, the Hon. Lafayette Gregg for Chancery Judge, of Pulaski County, and the Hon. J. T. White Chancery Clerk. They are all men of eminence in the State, Judge Gregg having been Associate Justice of the Supreme Court under Republican rule. It was he who delivered the opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction in the famous quo varranto case of Brooks vs. Baxter.

Republican rule. It was he who delivered the opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction in the famous quo warranto case of Brooks vs. Baxter.

The significance of this "new deal" is variously estimated. The Democratic party and press indorse it, of course, believing that a split will help their cause, and it most certainly would if they needed help. Disinterested parties (who may be denominated independents) claim that the disaffection is caused by an unequal distribution of offices, and, indeed, the speeches of delegates listened to by your correspondent had a tendency to strengthen that opinion. There are those, also, who are ungenerous enough to say that Gen. Bishop has led the movement with a view to personal aggrandizement at Washington in case Hayes and Wheeler are elected. That is (to condense the matter into a nutshell), if Bishop can make himself appear as at the head of the Republican party in the State of Arkansas, he will stand at the head of the class seeking favors in the gift of the forthcoming President of the United States. Of course Bishop ignores all such imputations, and insists that his sole object is to make the Republican party an organization, with a leader, which it was not after the action of the regular convention last April.

So much for the "New-Dealers." Now a word about the old. William S. Oliver is the opponent, locally, of Gen. Bishop. That is, the two factions are known as the "Oliver and Bishop Deals." Senator Dorsey, Senator Clayton, Judge McClure, and the Hon. James Torrans are the leaders of the "Old-Dealers," and members of the State Central Committee. They will hold their convention on the 9th of August, and what they will do remains to be seen. The "New-Dealers" appointed a committee to confer with the old State Central Committee at the 9th of August convention. Some think they will collude and conciliate, and others think they will collude and front in the campaign that is now upon us. The Republicans lost this State and county through their quarrels, and they are now d

those of a century ago, who pledged their lives and sacred honor for the perpetuation of the nation, then there would be no party splits and dissensions. It is the wish of all good Republicans that the breach will be healed on the 9th of August.

lion had been conquered, and during Pre Johnson's term of office; (4) that during hi sence not only was all his property in Chica tained in his own name, but his law busines continued and his partnership unchanged; (5

continued and his partnership unchanged; (5) the never, since he became a resident of Chicas whether before, during, or since the Rebellic even thought of changing his residence; (6) the never stated that he would not live under the Government, nor used any language that could tortured into such a meaning by any honest man. Mr. Caulfield went to Mexico after the Rebellic as attorney both for a colony who proposed emgrating to that country and for some America manufacturers. His mission was to secure from the then Emperor an order permitting the colony to import free of duty all agricultural and other implements they might need for their own use. The manufacturers were interested in this because if this sectors. been obliged to do so, and thus the market for the sale of American manufactured machinery would have been enlarged. Mr. Canifield visited the City of Mexico, had an audience with Maximilian, and got the order issued. But the assassination of the Emperor, and the disturbed state of affairs in Mexico which followed that tragedy, resulted in the abandonment of the scheme. It is true nearly all, if not all, of the colonists had been Rebels, but there were many St. Louis capitalists and other manufacturers interested. It was through these St. Louis people, who were friends of Mr. Caulfield's family, that his services as attorney were secured. I submit to your own sense of bonor whether what Mr. Caulfield did for his clients, as an attorney, is a legitimate subject for attack; or whether it is honorable to so misrepresent the facts and the time, as to say he left his country during the War!

ville. Is that statement fair or honorable? Did not Mr. Caulfield say that, while there was suffering in Camp Douglas, there was none save what would be experienced in any place where so many men were confined? Did he not also state that there was nothing in the treatment of the prisoners for which either the General or the State Government could be censured? The telegraph columns of The Tributys, if I mistake not, contain these statements by Mr. Caulfield. In answer to a question by Mr. Blaine, he stated at first that his memory falled him as to whether Camp Douglas was the barracks in which the Union volunteers were stationed while in Chicago, and added that, since his attention was called to the fact, he believed it was the same. I have been assured by many Chicago men whose loyalty could not be questioned that they would not have been able to answer the question accurately without reflection. Does the language used by Mr. Caulfield justify your charge that he indorsed Hill's speech? Will you republish the debate, and show any language uttered by Mr. Caulfield which indorsed a charge of cracity to the prisoners confined at Camp Douglas?

Concerning the failure to secure appropriations. Will you please state, if Caulfield should be defeated? If so, do you advise Republicans to mominate and vote only for candidates for the Legislature who are opposed to Mr. Logan's re-election?

Senator Logan not only failed to secure the insertion by the Senate of any appropriation which

ter months, when work would be scarce and time hard, and thus the work could be so pushe as to hasten the time when the Governmen could cease paying rent for court-rooms, offices etc., etc. I believe Senator Logan made substantially the same argument in the Senate. Bot Houses said that the reasons given were good reasons for Chicago, but looking at the interests of the whole country it would be better to get along wif the mexpended balance, keep the Appropriated nayear. While Caulfield is being hung for this fail ure, shall we crucify Logan for the same offense?

FAIR PLAY.

It is undoubtedly true, as our correspondent says, that Mr. Caulfield went to Mexico on be-half of a large body of disgusted Southerners, many of whom, if the reports current at the time are to be believed, gave as a reason for

many of whom, if the reports current at the time are to be believed, gave as a reason for their proposed emigration that they could no longer live under an Abolition Government. The Tribune was under the impression that if the scheme proved successful Mr. Caulfield was to join the colony and make the land of the Aztecs his future home; if not, not.

CAMP DOUGLAS.

In relation to the Ben Hill speech, the facts are these: A resolution was introduced in the Lower House granting amnesty to Jefferson Davis. Mr. Blaine made a brilliant speech in opposition to it. Ben Hill replied the following day, and made use of the following language:

I have also proved that, with all the horrors which you have made such a noise about as occurring at Andersonville, greater losses occurred in prisons where you held our troops, and that the percentage of death was 3 per cent greater among our prisoners in your hands. When the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Blaine] rises again to give birth to that unmitigated effusion of genius without a fact to sustain it, in which he says: "And here before my God, measuring my words, knowing their full intent and import, I declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thumbscrews and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville and Elmira, the thory bouglas, or Fort Delaware, and of all the atrocities, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederale Government stands acquitted from all responsibility and blame."

Mr. Caulfield sat by and listened, and never uttered a word of protest in behalf of his constituency. On the following day Mr. Blaine reopened the question, and the debate was as follows:

Blaine—I ask those gentlemen (Messre, Caulfield and Harrison) to any whether, to their best knowl-

prisoners at Chicago. I yield to them for that purpose.

Mr. Caulfield, rising on the Democratic side of the House, said: The gentleman has seen it to call on me for my testimony in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Camp Douglas. I do not wish him to suppose from my silence that I fully acquisece in what he has said.

Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—In what who has said? The gentleman from Georgia or myself?

Mr. Caulfield—In what the gentleman from Maine said.

Mr. Caulfield—In what the gentleman from Maine said.

Mr. Blaine (sneeringly)—Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. Caulfield—I do, however, say that there were certain instances of cruelty which occared in that camp to my knowledge, but they were not of such a number or of such character as to make a general charge against the officers of that camp.

Mr. Hill (in his seat, in a low tone)—That is right, and I make none.

Mr. Caulfield—I remember some instances myself. However, I dt not think it would be fair to charge the Government with that. They were chargeable to the inhumanity of certain individuals in charge of them.

Mr. Hill (without rising and in a low tone)—That is right; in that I agree with you.

Mr. Blaine (to Caufield)—Will you state whether the prisoners who came from Camp Douglas did not occupy and share the same quarters, and have exactly the same accommodations, as the troops had had who left Camp Douglas, which was their camp, and west to the field, exchanging places with prisoners?

Mr. Caulfield—My memory on that point does not serve me!

Mr. Blaine (Ironitally—Oh) the gentleman does

with prisoners?

Mr. Caulfield—My memory on that point does not adissensions. It is the wish of all good Republicans that the breach will be healed on the 9th of August.

B. G. CAULFIELD.

SOME POINTS IN HIS RECORD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Those who know you, including the writer hereof, credit you with honesty and a disposition to do justice at all times to political opponents, no matter how pronounced may be your hostility to their views.

May I, therefore, ask you to correct some false charges made against Congressman B. G. Caulfield? Your paper asserts that he left his country during the War and removed to Mexico; and it alleges that he said he did not want to live under an Abolition Government. It is surprising that your columns should be used to recirculate these utterly unfounded statements, since they had heretofore given the truth in the premises.

When Mr. Caulfield was ranning for Congress in 1874, he made a speech in Central Hall, the substance of which was reported for and published in Thus Thisusus, in which he said: (1) That he did not leave his country during the War; (2) that he never took up his residence in Mexico, and never contemplated doing so; (3) that he went to Mexico on professional business for clients after the Rebel-

MISCELLANEOUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OLNEY, ILL.

OLNEY, Ill., Aug. 6.—The largest political neeting in Illinois since the campaign opened was held in Olney, on Saturday, in St. John's was held in Oln ev. on Saturday, in St. John's Grove. The meeting was a grand success. But little notice had been given. It rained in the morning hard, and showers continued during the day, yet not less than 5,000 to 6,000 people were in attendance. The Hon, Shelby M. Cullom first addressed the andience for an hour and a quarter, and many who were present, who have known him long and well, pronounced the effort as the most eloquent, able, and telling speech of his life. The speaker was frequently interrupted with applause, and the showersof rain had no effect upon the enthuisiam of the large audience, which was unprecedented. Gen. John I. Rinaker, Electorat-Large, next spoke for over an hour, and it was a logical and masterly effort, making strong and telling points, showing the history of Democracy. particulary for the last sixteen years, and their acts as compared with that of the Republican party with wonderful effect, as was evidenced by the shouts and acclamations from the enced by the shouts and acclamations from the copte. Certainly, a deeper and a more earnest terest on the part of the people has not been anifested since the campaign of 1880, at it augurs well for the Rebilican party in Southern Illinois. In night there was a large and enthusiastic ceting in the Court-House yard, with unabated terest, many from the country having remainto the night meeting. Speeches were made the Hon. George Harlow, Secretary of State, r. Chesley, candidate for the State Legislature, Cullom, Edward Hill, and others. Magnificent nsic was discoursed by the Cornet and Bonpas ands and the inimitable Springfield Glee Club th day and night. Rousing cheers for the actional and State tickets were given at the cettings.

hoth day and night. Rousing cheers for the National and State tickets were given at the meetings.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Republican County Convention to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held on the 7th proximo at Elgin, and also to the Senatorial Convention yet to be called, took place at the Court-House yesterday aftermoon. The following delegates to the Congressional Convention were elected: Duncan Ferguson, A. C. Spafford, William A. Taleott, D. E. Adams, Abrahamfff. Smith, Giles C. Hard, B. F. Lee, A. D. Lawrence, C. B. Martin, and R. T. Crawford. A resolution was unanimously passed instructing these delegates, in conformity with the wishes of the whole people of this county, to east the ten votes of Winnebago County as a unit for William Lathrop, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination by the said Convention. This hearty indorsement of a very worthy gentleman seems to meet with the general approval of our citizens. Without detracting from the well-earned laurels of Gen. Hurbula as the able representative of the Fourth Illinois District, a large number of voters wish for a change. An animated contest took place when the Convention balloted to decide who the Senatorial delegates should be instructed to vote for. On the fourth ballot, Hon. John Budlong, of Rockford, and George H. Hollister, of Durand, were announced as the nominees of the Convention for Representatives at Springfield. At the close of the proceedings William Lathrop and John Budlong delivered short addresses, in which they thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon them, etc. The campaign in which they thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon them, etc. The campaign in which they thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon them, etc. The campaign in which they thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon them, etc. The campaign in which they thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon them, etc. The campaign in William Lathrop and John Budlong delive

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

XON, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Republicans of an and vicinity opened the campaign last ay night most auspiciously. The parade of Hayes and Wheeler marching company was campaign since 1860. The

The company of the company of the first and which control and the stream of the control and the stream of the stre

RELIGIOUS,

Gritis Signation from the Centennia

—serves by the Br. W. W.

Paties, P. B.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

Description of a develop Synagogue on the West Side.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

Description of the West Side.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

Description of the West Side.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. W. Pritter.

The Rev. W. Pritter.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Views on the Sunday Question.

The Rev. Brooke Merford's Vie

The control of the co

on that basis, that any such binding continuity cannot be made out; and so they have fancied that it could not stand at all. Thus the whole question has come to be popularly identified not with a deep and everlasting need of man, but with an argument about a point of old-world legislation. Why, it is like balancing a pyramid on its apex instead of setting it on its base. Set so, any child almost can imperfl it. In fact, the whole controversy has gone drearfly round and round among these small matters of religious antiquarianism till men are getting impatient of any legal maintenance of Sunday, and the real, vital question involved in it is almost lost sight of. Now I want to try and rescue the maintenance of Sunday, as a legal rest-day, from all this religious antiquarianism. I want to set it firm and square upon the common sense and the general need of to-day. If it does not stand upon these, then it will have to go ain spite of Moses and the prophets. And certainly to ask "What is good for us to-day?" is the true Christian way of looking at it. That was exactly Christ's own way in saying. "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." He stripped away the Rabbinical traditionalism from the old Jewish rest-day, and put it in the light of what was helpful and good for man. It was much as if he had said: A man's clothes are made for the man, not the man for his clothes; the meaning being that man is free to alter his clothes to suit his need. So, institutions are made for man, and not man for institutions; and they also must be altered not by the interpretation of ancient texts, but by the simple rule of what is good and helpful to man. That is the ground on which Sunday must stand or fall,—only, mark you, if it will stand on that ground, then the additional consideration that something equivalent stood before, and has been standing for 4,000 years, will certainly not make us think any the less of it, and will give us all the more interest in rescuing it from round and nearence.

the containing equivalent stoods before an early and make the got into cape, they must be reacted, the got into the property of the work of the work life, and the got into cape, they must be reacted, the got into the property of the work life, and the got into cape, they must be reacted to the cape, they must be reacted to

nothing more striking its the whole story of human institutions tann the erigin and listory.

Why, look as the oil law by which this need of a general rest-slay was fare seen and median the state of the state of the state of a general rest-slay was fare seen and median the state of the state of the state of this, some proofs who could do with all the others to only this were way. Well, for my own part, a week sacred to rest, instead of bottle the poorest was about its very direct, in the poorest was the poorest was about its very direct, in the poorest was the poorest was

OBERI

Commencement-W Colleg

Exercises Commen Late Presiden

Personal Remini Celebrated Re

Eleven Theological, and Thirty-one Class COMMENCEME

OBERLIN, O., Aug. 8.—C nature of the institution three departments—theol literary—each graduate days, so that the term Co. equally well to each, and ried including all of these o The exercises this year sive than heretofore, and relieved of much of the

only occupied one day—Ju an evening session, at whis Mead presented an able at the topic, "The Reflex In of the Christian Ministry."

"The Pictorial Presenta was the subject of an experience of Newark, N. J. Brown of Newark, N. J morning-session on Thurn noon, Prof. Goodwin, of O ered a critical review of H and writings. The evening up to a lecture on "Pas Home-Mission Churches," Rev. W. B. Williams of Mi Friday, July 28 was set PINNEY MEMO

The memorial exercises the late Charles G. Finns Oberlin College, occurred Prof. Ellis presided in pointed out the scope and on as intended to convey ration from the rema

After the singing of "Co Mr. Brown, of New Jersey, Death, as found in the 11 brews, and Dr. Morgan offe The Rev. Dr. Bush was gave an interesting resume
MR. FINNEY'S WORK IN
There was a population
and in the six months' work

were 800 conversions,-a cording to the present popugate 6,000 or 7,000. In the tery, which included the sm mediate vicinity, there
1,200 cenversions during
months' labor. The great chi months labor. The great chi soon shown in the atmosph was remarkable how Mr. character. A conceited yo teded one of the inquiry-naccosted by Mr. Finney, into discussion. Finney sa ply, but gave the young ming look of rebuks, and pas of others who were waiting however, sent conviction heart, and he soon became It was at Rochester that I use of

His manner of conducting was such as to impress all, subdued tone were in m powerful preaching. He man, that spoke right out when once making the that Christians only hal professed, he exclaimed, "ed, I'll go right into it." been his faults, he was nevinsincerity. Many of the

judge, as indeed later vea markable course of lectura at the request of a large in jurists, were delivered a course, beginning with the know anything? was so and methods which lawye wonderful effect upon to conversion of large numbinost prominent and able.

A MODERATS
The great truth about while red was, that the sinner lown destruction. This true preaching, and explains success.

Prof. Smith read a letter Parker, of Ashburnham, It the early students of the realled him "Brother Finney's manner as a paternal, and noted the facalled him "Brother Finnes and preach sometimes detected in "Don't be jealous; if you more powerfully than you your shoulders and preach souls."

The Rev. Dr. Stosson they as a sevence of the jealous; of the sealled him "Brother Finnes and he proved that; third a perfect hatred, and he proved that; third a perfect hatred, and he proved that.

Dr. Bush, in his address which Mr. Finney's clear over the audience, as he is the word "wages" in a "The wages of sin is seage, wages, "he cried; get your due; you'll served; you'll carned; you'll get your we at this session letters whumphrey, of Vermont, Auburn, N. Y.; Edmund hia; — Lamson, of Hosing an anecdote, as follow in Boston, tried to obtail Theodore Parker at the le ed. He felt that he could from the principles he washowing their fallacy and But Mr. Parker's work we sorrow of some thirty or interin the vestry of Parther prayed that Mr. Pather prayed that Mr. Pinnes was the receiled more to set foot on his na The afternoon session all reminiscences; and Prether prayed that Mr. Pinnes may be the rediding officer, ca Morgan, the intimate for President Finney, He quainted with Mr. Finnes was troubled concerning, in his later layers of lectures, when are the replicit positive in prayed may be a source of lectures, whenever were may be a source of lectures, whenever were may be a source of l

were always mighty. The energy in his prayers, been in his preaching. I would plie up his might exceded with his prayer and they were charmed w and they were charmed warmed were charmed were charmed with these last years, during was bla commentaries of OBERLIN.

Commencement-Week at Oberlin College.

Exercises Commemorative of the Late President Finney.

Personal Reminiscences of the Celebrated Revivalist.

Eleven Theological, Fifteen Literary, and Thirty-one Classical Graduates.

COMMENCEMENT-WEEK. Special Correspondence of The Trioune.
OBERLIN, O., Aug. 3.—Owing to the complex nature of the institution, Commencement at Oberlin is of a somewhat novel character. The

re should let it be changed.

wide-spread national usage be respected; that we have respect for it. I would foot cry of "Religious liberty" the noise and disturbance of additional that have that are a mere I cannot see that the comparison of the

rhile I plead for the lessening plead, hand in hand with this, up of every source of pure, screation.

2. You see I have said no igious use of Sunday. For apeaking about that, trying at, all along. And, there is to plead for in regard to it. No one wants to close our it is for us who be and in the Christianity o make them such places at come to, and, having been, to as the Christianity of the Sunday for rest, so let the present keep it as free as a, as free as possible for all renjoyments; and them—the at all as Jesus set it forth, but the common people will worship will get its full, fair appy Sunday hours.

JE DEDICATION.

N OF CHAWA SOLOM MARJAM POLER. n Chawa Solom Marjampoler

n Ohawa Solom Marjampoler synagogue on South Canal all synagogue on South Canal affect of 40 feet. The lower of two stores, both of which we is the place of worship, and three sides of the hall, and three sides of the floor are atlons for about 100 persons, room for nearly three most of the men presons and during the services

yer, be put in as soon as reg-dip commences. In the cen-he reading-desk, and at the oly Place" where the five kept. Directly in front of

ructure and fitting it up was minister is B. Gordon, and Louis Levin. The member-

land, preceded by a congregation, preceded by a carched from No. 500 South they have worshiped since to the new hall, the sacred a writings of Moses, the tooks, being carried thither

ion entered the hall, a male Psaim, which was followed se hand.

In filled up, and the dedicate about to begin, when a ghar rear window. This extof one or two, who seem the outrage by going out rashing the gang of bad the misile was thrown. It trowing was anticipated by longregation, and at policemen were present.

the Stewart avenue roughs, ntipathy to Israelites, and unity to insult them. The icers yesterday, however, tguards, and the stone rehe only one thrown.

of a ceremonial character of a beautiful "cover" for it being the gift of Mrs. s commended by applause. ged their position, taking alpit, while the bearers of sees occupied the reading-

apit, while the bearers of sees occupied the readingnging, the President made said the Congregation was ago, there being very few ginning and scarcely any owever, worked diligently, ere soon added. A burial d, and they had built an worship. He admonished the everything that sparkled re were some debts stiff devery one would help to the honors of the occasion posed selling them to the lause.]

this address, the auction bidding was lively, the men being accorded the ered a great honor among carry the books of Moses, e pulpit, &c., and, as was ey were willing and anxighting the gas-jets, and I liquidating the debt. ening the doors of the ht \$7, while from \$3 to hance to carry one of the his means and from subfere realized. The Presiprivilege of lighting the A lady paid \$15 to front of the "Holy III continue burning tion is in existence. And to apply a lighter to a From \$3 to \$10 were es, and about \$700 in all que auction.

three departments—theological, classical, and literary—each graduate classes on separate days, so that the term Commencement applies days, so that the term commencement applies equally well to each, and really covers the pe-riod including all of these occasions. The exercises this year have been less exten-sive than heretofore, and so visitors have been lieved of much of the tedium attendant on

ncement occasions.
THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE only occupied one day—July 27—in addition to an evening session, at which time Prof. Hiram Mead presented an able and valuable paper on the topic, "The Reflex Influence on Character of the Christian Ministry."

"The Pictorial Presentation of the Truth"

was the subject of an essay by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Newark, N. J., presented at the morning-session on Thursday. In the afternoon, Prof. Goodwin, of Olivet College, delivered a critical review of Horace Bushnell's life and writings. The evening session was given up to a lecture on "Pastoral Labor Among e-Mission Churches," delivered by the Rev. W. B. Williams of Michigan.

Friday, July 28 was set apart as the PINNEY MEMORIAL DAY.

The memorial exercises in commemoration of the late Charles G. Finney, former President of Oberlin College, occurred in the First Church. Prof. Ellis presided in the morning, and ted out the scope and design of the occa ion as intended to convey instruction and inpiration from the remarkable life of President

After the singing of "Coronation," the Rev. Mr. Brown, of New Jersey, read the roll-call of Death, as found in the 11th Chapter of He brews, and Dr. Morgan offered prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Bush was then introduced and

gave an interesting resume of MR. FINNEY'S WORK IN ROCHESTER, N. Y. There was a population there then of 10,000, and in the six months' work of Mr. Finney there were 800 conversions,—a proportion which, according to the present population, would aggregate 6,000 or 7,000. In the Rochester Presbytery, which included the small towns in the im mediate vicinity, there were upwords of 1,200 cenversions during that notable six months' labor. The great change in Rochester was months' labor. The great change in Rochester was soon shown in the atmosphere of the place. It was remarkable how Mr. Finney could read character. A conceited young infidel once atteded one of the inquiry-meetings, and, being accosted by Mr. Finney, endeavored to enter into discussion. Finney said not a word in reply, but gave the young man a stern and scathing look of rebuke, and passed to the hundreds of others who were waiting his help. That look, however, sent conviction to the young man's heart, and he soon became an earnest Christian. It was at Rochester that Mr. Finney first made use of

His manner of conducting an inquiry-meeting was such as to impress all. His quietness and subdued tone were in marked contrast to his powerful preaching. He was a plain, blunt man, that spoke right out. In his own words, when once making the charge to a Deacon, that Christians only half-believed what they professed, he exclaimed, "If ever I'm converted, I'll go right into it." Whatever may have been his faults, he was never guilty of levity or insincerity. Many of the strange things which were related of him were not true of him, but of his imitators. They were the ones who did him the most harm. His contemporaries, who passed indgment on his method of preaching, were so far behind him that they were not prepared to judge, as indeed later years testified. The remarkable course of lectures which he prepared THE ANXIOUS SEAT. markable course of lectures which he prepared at the request of a large number of lawyers and jurists, were delivered at Rochester. This course, beginning with the lecture, "Do we know anything?" was so adapted to the style and methods which lawyers employ as to have wonderful effect upon them, resulting in the conversion of large numbers,—among them the most prominent and able. Mr. Finney was

A MODERATE CALVINIST.
The great truth about which his preaching gathered was, that the sinner is the author of his own destruction. This truth gave power to his preaching, and explains the measure of his success.

preaching, and explains the measure of his success.

Prof. Smith read a letter from the Rev. L. S. Parker, of Ashburnham, Mass., who was one of the early students of Oberlin. He spoke of Mr. Finney's manner as fraternal rather than paternal, and noted the fact that the students called him "Brother Finney." On one occasion he spoke of the jealousy of one another which is sometimes detected in ministers, and said: "Don't be jealous; if your brother can preach more powerfully than yourself, let him standon your shoulders and preach, that he may save souls."

The Rev. Dr. Stosson then spoke of Mr. Fin-

your shoulders and preach, that he may save souls."

The Rev. Dr. Stosson then spoke of Mr. Finney as

A SEVERE PREACHER,
one who presented the precepts of the law. He spoke of one sermon by Mr. Finney on the text,
"The carnal mind is enmity toward God."
He made four points: first, men do not love God, and he proved it; secondly, men hate God, and he proved that; thirdly, men hate God with a perfect hatred, and he just as successfully proved that: fourthly, the hatred which men have of God is such that they would murder Him and tear Him from His Throne, and he clearly proved that.

Dr. Bush, in his address, spoke of the power which Mr. Finney's clear, shrill voice exerted over the audience, as he rang the changes on the word "wages" in a sermon on the text,
"The wages of sin is death." "Wages, says, wages, wages," he cried; "you'll be paid; you'll get your due; you'll receive what you've sarned; you'll get your veges."

At this session letters were read from Seth B. Humphrey, of Vermont; Richard Steele, of Auburn, N. Y.; Edmund Watts, of Pennsylvania; — Lamson, of Boston,—the latter relating an anecdote, as follows: Mr. Finney, while in Boston, tried to obtain an interview with Theodore Parker at the latter's house, but falled. He felt that he could set Mr. Parker free from the principles he was then advocating, by showing their fallacy and revealing the truth. But Mr. Parker work went on, much to the sorrow of some thirty or forty good men, who met in the vestry of Park-Street Church, and there prayed that Mr. Parker might be brought to see the truth, or that something might be brought about to destroy his influence.

THEIR PRAYER WAS ANSWERED, but not in the conversion of Mr. Parker. His health failed, and he sailed for Europe, nevermore to set foot on his native land.

The afternoon session was devoted to personal reminiscences; and President Finney. He was not personally acquainted with Mr. Finney at the time of his great revival labors. But he wrote him a letter, in which he took occasion to manifest s

men. The spiritual sense was so distinct that there could be no doubt in the probabilities of the case.

Dr. Morgan was always impressed with THB HIGH INTELLECTUAL CASTE of President Finney's preaching. The intuitive and logical faculties were predominant. When Mr. Finney was troubled by the inquiries made concerning any given subject, he would prepare a course of lectures, which would exhibit the marvelous resources of his mental powers. He excelled in spiritual power. His prayers were even more remarkable, intellectually, than his preaching, in his later life. Dr. Blauchard, eloquent in speech and in prayer, on one occasion when Mr. F. led in prayer, exclaimed: "Seems to me as if I've never prayed!" His prayers were always mighty. There never was any lack of energy in his prayers, though there may have been in his preaching. It is wonderful how he would pile up his mighty thoughts as he proceeded with his prayer. He loved children, and they were charmed with him.

Prof. Cowles, being called upon, said that, in these last years, during which his work had been an his commentaries of the Bible, no one had

In one of the towns in which Mr. Tinney was preaching,

An INFIDEL CLUB

was formed for the purpose of opposing Christian work. The leader was a physician, who, on one occasion, slipped into the church and seated himself in the choir. Mr. Finney, coming in, and, as usual, glancing about his andience, saw this man, and at once changed his text, and preached that morning a powerful sermon on the plan of salvation, taking as his text; "For God so loved the world that He gave His Only-Begotten Son that whoseever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." In the afternoon the Doctor came again; and the sermon, on the text, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" seemed to be the logical sequence of the morning's sermon. In the evening the Doctor was again present, and the sermon was a conclusion of the whole matter, from the text, "But they made light of it." A lady spoke to the Doctor at the close of the service: "Doctor, you've heard the truth; now, are you going away to-night to make light of it?" "No, ma'am, I am not." was his reply. That night he tried to sleep, but at midnight rose and paced the room, until he cried to his wife: "Wife, I can't live so, and I won't live so." The next day he stood up in the meeting, his powerful frame quivering with emotion, and said: "Look at me! What's this! It's God, and I'm a sinner!" Riding that day, he met one of his infidel friends on the road, and stopped him. "Whedon," said he, "do you think there are any good men?" "Yes, of course I do." "Whedon, do you think all men are good?" "Yes, I do." "Whedon, don't you think there are some wicked men?" "No, I don't." "Whedon, you'te, and you know you lie;" and then the Doctor rode rapidly on.

Mr. G. B. Clark narrated an anecdote of a lawyer in Auburn, N. Y., who, meeting Mr. Finney on the street, was so much PRIGHTENED AT THE EAGLE-GAZE of Mr. F. seye, that, as soon as he passed him, he started on the run down the street, mever stopping until his shame led him to turn and see Mr. Finney calm

his congregation, and simultaneously a woman's shrick sounded clear and shrill through the

great church.

The Rev. Joseph Adams related the follow-

The Rev. Joseph Adams related the following: Mr. Finney's health giving way, he went to a small town in New Jersey to recuperate. The pastor invited him to preach, but Mr. F. declined. Atterwards, learning that the church paid their pastor very little,—so little, indeed, as to cause him much discomfort and suffering,—Mr. F. consented to supply the pulpit the next Sabbath. He preached

A SCATHING SERMON from the text: "How is it that I hear this of thee! Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer steward." In his words: "Joseph, I lashed them with a whip of scorpions," the application was so intense and effective that a rich man of the church jumped up in the audience and cried: "Don't say any more, Mr. Finney; don't say any more; I'll pay every bit of it."

Other speakers addressed the meeting, and letters were read from those unable to be present.

letters were read from those unable to be present.

The evening session was devoted to addresses by William E. Dodge, of New York; the Rev. G. F. Wright, of Andover, Mass.; and the Rev. A. T. Pearson, of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Wright considered Mr. Finney's System of Theology, and gave it high commendation.

Mr. Dodge, taking Mr. Finney as an illustration of clear and foreble utterance, appealed to the young men to secure a full, round, clear tone in their preaching.

Mr. Pearsons' address, given without notes, was upon "The Communicable Secrets of Mr. Finney's Power." It was a most glittering close to the memorial services of the day. Space will not allow of an outline of his remarks.

The day was a great occasion to Oberlin, and it is hoped that practical results will flow from what was said and thought. Indeed, results have already begun to flow in, as witness one letter read by President Fairchild, pledging \$1,000 toward a fund for a Finney Professorship of Theology.

f Theology. On Saturday, BLEVEN YOUNG MEN GRADUATED FROM THE and on all hands we hear the highest encomi-ums. Without doubt, the class, as a whole, physically, mentally, and rhetorically, made the best appearance of any class graduated at Ober-lin for a long time. Several of the class will seek fields in the West, particularly lows and Kansas.

Kansas.

On Sunday afternoon the President, James H. Fairchild, delivered the Baccalaureate sermon, commemorative of President Finney's life, on the text, John, vi., 12: "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." In the evening, the Hon. William E. Dodge, of New Yerk, delivered a spirited address, largely on the Indian question in its relations to Christian enterprise.

tian enterprise.

Tuesday and Wednesday were days on which was centered the greatest degree of interest. The first, the occasion of the

Tuesday and Wednesday were days on which was centered the greatest degree of interest. The first, the occasion of the GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT—
formerly known as "Ladies' Day"—is successful in attracting large numbers from the surrounding country. This year, the number, though not as large as on some former occasions, was sufficient to fill the First Church to overflowing. The decorations were, as usual, beautiful in design and arrangement. From the arched ceiling were hung festoons of evergreen, supporting an evergreen crown, on which was inscribed the motto, "Vincit Qui Perstat," in gilt letters. From this crown was suspended a bell, also of evergreen, having a calla pendant within, and on the side, in gilt, the figures "76." In the rear of the platform, the balustrade was beautified by two large begonias in full bloom, occupying the extreme end; and between were rauged mosses, forns, and cut-flowers. The platform was lined on its outer edge by a bed of moss, stands of cut-flowers, two large urns containing fuchsias and geraniums in flower, and a large variety of foliage-plants, both large and small, including variously-colored geraniums, begonias, coleus, abutilous, gloxcinnias, and many others. The display was rich and beautiful.

Formerly, and until last year, the young ladies, not only of the graduating class, but of the entire institution, were accustomed to MOVE IN PROCESSION
from Ladies' Hall through the Campus, under the shading elms, to the First Church. This feature has now dropped-out, much to the chagrin of the people in the region about Oberlin, whose greatest delight has been to view the procession in its march. The young ladies now walk to the church as do other human beings, alone or in the company they choose. Likewise they seat themselves at their own sweet will, instead of occupying reserved seats on the wings of the gallery.

The platform on this occasion was occupied by the Ladies' Board of Managers,—a body composed of ladies living in the town, whose duty it is to

and of course her essay was "The Coming Woman."

On Wednesday, when the young men of THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT graduated, the platform was decorated as on the previous day. The class numbered thirtyone, including three ladies, who have taken all the studies in the Collegiate course, and so graduated with first honors. It is not an unusual thing for ladies to graduate from this course, and bear equal responsibility and equal honor with the young men.

Each member of the class, on each occasion presented an essay or an oration; and so the exercises were prolonged and tiresome. To sit for nearly four mortal hours, and listen to the diversified eloquence of thirty or more young men and women is, to put it mildly, wearisome. The men who bring up the rear cannot hope for many encomiums. And yet the interest was sustained to the close in a very satisfactory measure.

THE CONCERT in the evening was by far the most interesting feature of the week's programme. Miss Rosa Allen and Mrs. Rice were soprano soloists; Mr. Dudley Allen, basso; Miss Watles, organist; Profs. Davis and Cody, of the Conservatory, planists; and Prof. Rice, conductor.

The chorus, "Spring Greeting," rendered by the Musical Union,—an association of amateurs,—was specially fine. The lines:

O soul, that held thee chained so long,

osbai, this held the same and,
Oh! let thy heart fling wide its portals,
were given with wonderful power and effect.
The piano-solo, "Capriccio Brilliante," by
Mendelssohn, was executed by Prof. Days with

given him so much inspiration in his work as Mr. Finney.

John P. Avery related the following anecdote: In one of the towns in which Mr. Finney was preaching,

AN INFIDEL CLUB

Was formed for the purpose of opposing Christian work. The leader was a physician, who, on one occasion, slipped into the church and seated himself in the choir. Mr. Finney, coming in, and, as usual, glancing about his andience, saw this man, and at once changed his text, and preached that morning a powerful sermon on the plan of salvation, taking as his text: "For God so loved the world that He gave His Only-Begotten Son that whose-

A CLERICAL VISITOR'S ACCOUNT. To the Editor of The Tribune.
OBERLIN, O., Aug. 8.—The forty-third annual Commencement of this far-famed school closed yesterday. In transitu to the Centennial, we—I nean myself and wife—stopped to enjoy the oc-

casion.

The weather has been perfect; had it been gotten up to order, it could not have been improved. And the place—a little city of some 6,000 inhabitants—is one of

The peculiar leature of this anniversary has been the MEMORIAL SERVICES OF THE LAMENTED FINNEY.

One whole day—morning, afternoon, and evening—was devoted to reminiscences of this great man. Prominent among those who took part were the Rev. Dr. Peck and the Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York; Dr. Stanton, of Cincinnati; the Rev. Messrs. Pearson, of Detroit, and Parker and Wright, of Massachusetts; and Profs. Morgan and Cowles, of Oberlin. The Baccalaureate, by President Fairchild, on the Babbath,—which, like everything else from that source, was beautiful, inished, exhaustive,—was devoted to this subject. Taking the exercises together, they were deeply impressive. Many a tear was dropped over the memory of the man to whom the world is such a debtor. The sentiment of Oberlin toward him lies somewhere between veneration and worship. Most of what she is and has accomplished may be put to the credit of this wonderful man. I had the pleasure of visiting the cemetery where all that was mortal of President Finney sleeps; and, as I gathered some pebbles from his grave, I felt I was bending over the remains of the most powerful and successful preacher and THE PROPOUNDEST THEOLOGICAL THINKER of the age. I have no doubt that history, in the near future, will assign him this, position. His Autobiography presents but a single side of this great man's life; yet it is a wonderful book. No one can read it without being impressed with the fact that he has been the instrument of leading more souls to God than any man who lives, or has lived since the days of Adam.

Another volume of Finney's sermons is soon to be issued from the press, under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Cowles; and it is confidently hoped we shall have a fuller biography, and a new edition of his Theology, from the President of the College.

From the different departments, fifty-nine theys craduated this vear: from the College.

new edition of his Theology, from the President of the College.

From the different departments, fifty-nine have graduated this year; from the College proper, thirty-one; and from Theology, eleven,—an unusually small number.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES were creditable to the graduates themselves, and sustained the high reputation of the school. The Conservatory of Music—which is so prominent a feature of the institution—is said to have executed its part splendidly. I presume it did, but I take no stock in that highly artistic and executed its part spirandity. I presume in the but I take no stock in that highly artistic and classical music brought over from Germany. I would rather have "Old Hundred," or some tune which will allow me to understand the words, at least when they are before me.

J. M. W.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Statement by a Man Who Has Thoroughly Explored the Gold Districts. Denver (Col.) Tribune.

To partly offset the exaggerated statement that must soon result in the total ruin of every man who has business interests in the Black-Hills country, we glean from the Evans Journal the statement of Dr. L. L. Bedell, of Weld County, who has thoroughly explored the country

containing the gold claims:

The mining region is at present dull, although a few mines continue to pay largely, but most of them very little more than wages (\$4 to \$5 per day), and a large number not even that. Prospecting still continues, but the miners are generally losing condence in the country. No discoveries of importance have been made since last fall. The streams to the north of Whitewood and Deadwood do not yield gold in paying quantities, although a few claims are being worked on Bear and Sand Greeks, and no doubt more would be worked if the Indians were subdued. The gold region is what the miners call "spotted." The quartz lodes that are supposed to furnish the gold flave not yet been discovered to any considerable extent. The evidences of upheavals and blowouts are everywhere seen in the Hills, and present a grand field for the study of geologists, some of the formations dating clearly from an early period in the world's history, while others indicate disturbances of a-very recent date. In the region of Harneys' Peak, which is mostly granite formation, the best lodes are found, although the creeks in the neighborhood do not pay as well as they do further north.

Deadwood City is the present commercial centre for the Hills. It contains about 200 houses and six or seven hundred permahent inhabitants, although on Sundays perhaps twice that number assemble in the streets. Business of all kinds is overdone. Nearly one-third of the houses contain saloons, while the remainder are about equally divided between traders and eating houses. During May and a part of June trade was fair, but recently there has been a decided falling off. The opening of the Fort Pierre route brought down the prices, and the recent influx of a large amount of freight from Cheyenne caused almost complete singnation in business. Traders would force their goods into the market at almost any price, to get away, and, while this was good for the miner, it was death to the trader. Gold dust is the circulating medium at \$20 per ounce, mos

I cannot refrain from noticing the exaggerated and reckless reports that get into the papers from the Hills. For instance, the Wheeler claim on the Deadwood is reported as yielding, up to the present time, \$180,000, which would be about \$3,000 per day for the time it has been worked. The truth is good enough, and is somewhere between \$40,000 and \$50,000. These reckless statements are mostly made by parties desirous of inducing a large emigration to the Hills, and is in perfect

keeping with the policy which roled in Custer, and which resulted in almost an entire loss of every dollar invested.

SILVER.

THE UNIT OF VALUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The silver dollar, from the foundation of the Government until the year 1873, was the established and recognized unit of value. No one conversant with the facts questioned the statement. It was universally accepted. The entire War-debt of the country was created upon the "coin" basis. Every bond or other evidence of national obligation was grounded upon the silver and upon the gold dollar,—both equally.

For sixty continuous years, the silver dollar held undisturbed the sceptre of power. For twenty years gold and silver dollars have been on an except footing before the law. The sold

twenty years gold and saver dollars have been on an equal footing before the law. The gold dollar has had but a brief, usurped supremacy of three years. It is time that the usurper should be dethroned, and the "ancient regime"

The weather has been perfect; had it been grotten up to order, steed not have been in proved. And the place—a little city of some growers are few though and stores here, and the place in live being the place of the college, and is exactly sited to its end. There are few though and stores here, and of buttones of the place. It halls and churches are commodious and tastful, built for use, raiber then for ornament. It dwellings, almost without exception, are embosomed in green lawns and ornamental trees, suggestive of tasts, culture, and comfort. We have not noticed an unpainted, ricketty, drunk-ard-looking house in the place. No intoxicating drinks have ever been sold here. There is not, in microsity to the presence of the place in the pl

GOLD STANDARD. for the restoration of the silver dollar as a legal-tender has caused surprise to some who have terms in which you have heretofore denounced the financial theories of charlatans who would

forever ruin our public credit. But are you not relying upon the same fallacious use of names that they have heretofore attempted to use against you?

In the first place, what is the object of the coinage of metal by the Government? Simply to establish a convenient measure of value by which goods can be bought and sold, manufactories carried on, credit given, and debts paid. For this purpose the Government has established certain coins called a dollar,—one containing a certain number of grains of gold, and the other a certain number of grains of silver. For what reason was it that these different objects were designated by the same name? They are not alike in color; they are not of the same against you?

for what reason was it that these different objects were designated by the same name! They are not alike in color; they are not of the same size; they have different degrees of hardness. They were called dollars for the sole reason that they were intended to represent equal values. As a matter of fact, they have until recently approached very nearly to it. It certainly was the intention of the Government that they should be equal in fact as well as law. On two occasions in our history, Congress, by legislation, has attempted to rectify the inequality which had arisen in their value. Can there be a more self-evident proposition than that, when the Government attempts to establish a measure of value, it ought to make a true one,—one not liable to fluctuation? Would Alexander Hamilton have favored a measure of value which he thought might fluctuate 25 per cent in three years? [He favored the sliver dollar,—ED.] In fact, one of the principal reasons formerly given for the use of the two metals in the coinage was, that each tended to steady the other. Later writers on currency seem to question the correctness of this principle, and two of the foremost nations in the world have discarded it from their financial systems. [France has not.—ED.]

However this may be, there can be no pre-

the foremost nations in the world have discarded it from their financial systems. [France has not.—ED.]

However this may be, there can be no pretense for saying that the two metals were employed in the same denomination of coins for the purpose of giving the debtor the option of the cheaper. [That is just what has been done in this country.—ED.] when the Government issued the greenback, it called it a dollar, and made it so legally. [That is, paying debts.—ED.] We then had three objects called by the same name. Has there not been just and loud complaint because it fluctuated in value, and was worth less one day than the day before? Has not The Tribure time and again urged that it was the duty of the Government to bring the greenback to par with gold? [Silver and gold were then __ED.] What matters it to the great bulk of the community which medium is used if the fluctuation continues? [So long as both are used, the debtor has necessarily the choice as to which he wil pay in.—ED.]

Much has been said about the rights of the bondholders, but their rights are the same as those of other parties who made coin contracts before 1873,—no more, no less. One of those rights, I insist, is, that the Government, after having attempted by law to establish a measure of value, shail not permit that law, by an ambiguity of terms, to be used as a device by which a debtor may cheat a creditor. [Nor vice versa.—ED.] But how as to parties who have made contracts since the repeal? It is now three years and a half since the occurrence; pecuniary transactions have taken place within the United States amounting to over \$20,000,000, door, iebts have been incurred which are now outstanding, involving hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of millions of dollars. They were entered into under a law which only allowed gold and paper to be a legal-tender, with an implied promise that the paper should be soon redeemed. It is now proposed, by a few simple strokes of the pen, to say to all these creditors, Your debtors shall not be compelled to fulfi

tion; for every contract entered into within the last three years and a half, we will substitute a new tion; for every contract entered into within the last three years and a half, we will substitute a new obligation.

No such sweeping legislation has ever been introduced in Congress as this. The Legal-Tender act operated slowly and gradually. This would be sudden and disastrous. [To the hopes of Shylocks.—Ed.] It is claimed that the act would do much to restore the value of silver. This is but surmise at best; but on this point I claim the evidence is adverse. It is assumed that the depreciation is caused by the fact that Germany has demonetized this metal. This reason ignores the fact that the production of allver has largely increased during the last three years. On the other hand, England demonetized silver in 1816, and no such depreciation took place. And it cannot be seriously contended that England did not occupy a vastly more prominent position commercially then than Germany does to-day. [She did not throw \$200,000,000 of silversuddenly on other markets.—Ed.] As a matter of State policy, it would be most short-sighted and costly. One nation there is in modern times that has always kept its pledged faith, both in spirit and letter. During the 150 years that the public debt of England has existed, no public creditor has ever been in doubt as to when and how her obligation would be performed; in panics, in wars, and in famines, he knew that the trust upon which he relied would be performed, and it has been. To England the rate of interest is three per cent.

J. S. M.

[It is sufficient answer to all these objections

SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MAD-

[It is sufficient answer to all these objections to refer to the fact that the repeal of the silver dollar in 1878 was unasked by the American people; that it was unknown to them; that it was surreptitiously and fraudulently passed; and it should be repealed. If the people want the single and dearer standard coin, they will say so. Gongress has no business to play any tricks upon them.—Ed.]

SILVER LEGAL-TENDER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 31.—Your article

respecting making silver coin a full legal-tender, of July 27, is perfectly satisfactory. I believe that, if the old standard silver dollar were rethat, if the old standard silver golds were re-stored to free coinage and use, and greenbacks, saved out of an honest collection and economi-cal disbursement of the revenue, used to pur-chase \$100,000,000 or \$20,000,000 of silver in the course of four or five years, the normal relation between gold and silver would have been restored, and specie-payments resumed without wronging or distress-

resumed without wronging or distressing anybody. Retiring in this way, say, \$200,000,000 of greenbacks, would bring gold down, and carry the greenbacks and silver up, unfil they would be interchangeable.

The idea, as you may have observed, since first broached by Jones in the Senate four months ago, has grown apace. It now numbers among its advocates many influential journals, among which yours stands among the very first. It offers a just and practicable, simple and easily-understood medium course between resumption in gold, on the one hand, and indefinite inflation of an already-depreciated paper-currency, on the other,—the first of which I consider impracticable, because the gold can't be had for that purpose; and the last, there is no doubt, would be ruineus. The ignorance of the people on the whole subject is almost absolute, and so they have been easily misled by leaders almost, if not equally, ignorant. Here they can see a sensible course, and that is why the idea has taken so rapidly.

O. J. Höllister.

A NEW METHOD OF SILVER-RE-

SUMPTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Aug. 3.—While the demonstration of the silver dollar by Congress at the time was no doubt a mistake, there are many who hold that thereby Congress has, in some sense, pledged the payment of our na-tional bonds in gold. On this belief, foreign capital has been largely invested in them. It is also probable that the payment of such bonds or interest, in silver, would, justly or unjustly njure the credit of the Government, perhaps nore than it would gain by the transaction. I would like to suggest the following act of

ongress:
A United States coin of 412.8 grains of stand A United States coin of 412.8 grains of standard silver shall constitute a dollar, which shall be legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except those previously contracted to be paid in coin, and for all debts hereafter contracted where the promise is only to pay dollars.

Contracts to pay gold, silver, or United States Treasury-notes may each be enforced.

Bonds payable, principal and interest, in gold, —interest at 5 per cent,—shall immediately be issued to the amount of \$300,000,000. Said bonds to be sold to the highest bidder at not less than par,—the purchase-money being paid in gold or

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Your advocacy of the bill for the restoration of the silver dollar as a legal
for the restoration of the silver dollar as a legal-

coined at the Mint, in payment of Government expenses or in exchange for greenbacks,—an equal amount of greenbacks being destroyed at the issue of coin or coin-certificates.

This would give us the double standard again; permit the payment of all debts contracted in greenbacks in silver, which is perfectly just; preserve the credit of the Government; redeen our greenbacks, and give us a sound currency.

I believe it will always be for our advantage to make our Government bonds payable in gold.

G. P. O.

EX-GOV. DIX FOR SILVER.

New YORK, Aug. 3.—To the New York

Tribune: One of your correspondents lays
great stress upon the consideration that the
adoption of the silver dollar as a standard at its adoption of the silver dollar as a standard at its present value, and making it a legal-tender, would impair the obligation of contracts, which, he says, the Government has no right to do. What, then, does he think of the course of the Government in making paper without any intrinsic value a legal-tender in the payment of individual debts i—a measure which the Supreme Court of the United States (as I conceive, most erroneously and arbitrarily) has pronounced in recordance with the Constitution.

If we were not pledged to resumption of specie-payments, there is no intelligent creditor who would not prefer that the legal-tender quality should be conferred on silver rather than quality should be conferred on silver rather than on paper. There is no limit to the possible depreciation of paper-money, whereas silver is not likely to fall still lower in price; and, but for the suspension of specie-payments, and the institution of fractional currency for coins less than a dollar, it would probably not have reached its present depression in price, which is, no doubt, in some degree artificial. I am not a capitalist, but I am a creditor; and I do not hesitate to say that I would gladly accept silver as a legal-tender, if the act of Congress conferring that quality on Government paper were repealed,—thus taking the chances of an appreciation of the former and of a further decline in the latter.

Military Executions in the Servian Camp.

Military Executions in the Servian Camp.

Pall Mall Gasette.

The Servian correspondent of the Paris Evensment, after relating how he was turned out of the camp at Alexinatz by order of Prince Milan, describes a double execution which he witnessed. A soldier who had deserted his post and a Gypsy woman accused of being a spy were ordered to be shot. The soldier demanded that he might be executed musket in hand, and his request was granted; he walked quietly up to a large tree and leaned his back against it. The firing party took up its position at ten paces distant, and were about to level their arms when the condemned stretched out his hand and cried, "Michel Branicovanowitch, forget not that you promised my sister a silver chain." "I remember, and will keep my word," answered the man in the firing party. "Thank you. Render me also another service, and cut my throat before I am buried." "It shall be done." The officer gave the command to fire, and Joblinowitch fell, but only wounded. A man stepped forward to finish him, but he cried, "Not that one—Michel." And Michel Branicovanowitch approached and blew out the wounded man's brains. Then came the turn of the zingars, whom the soldiers hung to the branch of the tree. She never uttered a word while the preparations were being made, and merely followed the movements of the executioner with her glittering eyes.

The Montenegrius.

I'he sort of people that the inhabitants of Montenegro are is coming to be known, now that events have taken on their recent shape. A German letter from among them says that they are very superstitions. "Thunder is believed to arise from the fact of St. Peter playing at ninepins, while lightning is regarded as the reflex of the sword with which St. Elias combats the devil," from which it appears how their "Christianity" expresses itself. When there is a fire to be extinguished, people call out: "Wine! wine!" instead of "Water!" believing as they do that, by uttering the latter word, the genius of Fire would feel insulted. Life is not secure to any. But the chief glory of the Montenegrius is to answer in large figures to the saintation: "How many Turks' heads hast thou cut off?" The men kiss each other's faces on meeting, but the most deferential salute is to kiss the stomach. The doctors of the people are uneducated, and they practice by oral tradition only. A party of German physicians is now

making a study of the country, while caring for the wounded, and through them come interest-ing accounts of what is the real condition of the

CITY REAL ESTATE.

5.700 esc.—Three 3-story and basement octagon ront brick dwellings, and lots 222130, south fronts, on livision-st., just east of State; \$1,200 down, balance cery easy; Louise are just now being completed and are very casy; Louses are just now being completed and are first class.

44,800, \$1,200 down—Four 2-story and busement cotagon-front brick dwellings (new), and lots 31x135; north front, on Jackson-st., near Leavitt; very cheap. \$7,500—Two spiendid brick dwellings and lots, suit fronts, on Ontario-st., near State. Decided bargains. \$4,500—Spiendid cottage and lot 35x180, cast front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-secondsis.; No. 1639 (new number).

\$3,700—Good two-story 10-room dwelling, and lot 28x 180, on Green-st., between Monroe and Adams; this is the cheapest house offered in Chicago.

\$1,200, \$550 down—Seven-room cottage, barn, and lot 24x125, on northeast corner Harrison-st. and Cicero-court, just west of Western-av.; improvements cost \$1,500; look at it.

\$1,200 cash—Nice cottage, barn, and lot 28x100, on northeast corner Taylor and Cypress-sts.; a decided bargain. northeast corner Taylor and Cypress-sts.; a decided bargain.
See per foot—Lot 35x130 on Thirty-sixth-st., between Wabash-sv., and State-st., 51,300—Seven-room dwelling. and lot 34x123. on Fifteenth-st., between Faulina and Wood; also, cottage on lot.

Princenth-st., between Panilms and Wood; also, cottage on iot.

BUSINESS BLOCKS.

\$100,000—Block of nine stores and lots in the very heart of the city; now rented at \$12,300 (were rested day last); this is the best renting property in Chicago, and will never be vacated; ownerwants money and will sell at gold prices; foreign, Eastern, and home capital pieuse take notice and call.

\$400,000—One of the finest business corners and stone-front blocks in Chicago, on State-st., just south of Palmer House; now rented over 10 per cent nes.

NOR SALE—53,000 WILL PURCHASE NEW BRICK house and lot corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-sv.; \$2,000 will purchase new 6-room cottage and lot No. \$750 to \$500 cash; balance on monthly payments. In-quire at 385 Western-av.

POR SALE—A NO. 1 BUSINESS PROPERTY PAY. Ing a good income at a bargain; don't loces the chance. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

LYOR SALE—150 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., EAST

st., Hoom 3.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV. EAST

Front, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

ACOB WEIL, 146 Dearpoor-st., Room 3.

JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearpoor-st., Room 3. FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS:

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS:

So feet, a corner, on State-st., near Van Buren.

So feet on State-st., near Harrison.

A feet on State-st., near Hubbard-court.

Each of the above-mentioned lots will be sold cheap.

J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room S.

J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL. 146 Dearborn-st. Room 3.

POB SALE—2-STORY NEW BRICK HOUSES AND
lots on Elk Grove-st., near Wood. Price only \$1,850
each, on easy terms. J. HENRY & JACOB WRIL,
146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

POB SALE—2-8100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT.
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and shown free; sistract free; 10-cent train
already on. IRA BROWN. 142 Lasalle-st., Boom 4. POR SALE-RENT-OR EXCHANGE-HINDALE houses and lots. The finest suborb of Chicago. Prices and terms to suit anybody. Ten cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COR SALE—\$60 PER ACRE. 240-ACRE FARM, 1 FOR SALE—80 PER ACRE. 280-ACRE FARM, 1 mile southeast of Willow Springs Station, on Atton & Chicago Railroad, 17 miles from Court-House in Chicago, Cook Co., Ill.; large 2-story II-room frame dwelling, good barns and granary, lasting water, good orchards, pienty timber; farm all fenced and cross-fenced, spiendid soil, and high and dry; \$2,500 down, balance 5 or 8 years.

\$25 per acre, well-improved small farm of 100 acress 3 miles from Noble Station, in Richland County, Ill.; good orchards, timber, water, and land; terms easy.

T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP PARM LAND—I HAVE 347 acres good prairie land on A., T. & S. F. R. R., 25 miles south of Topeks, Ken sas; will sell at \$5 per acre cash, or one-half cash and balance in one year with interest. Have also 153 acres within 4 miles of the abovenamed tract at \$5 per acre, half cash and balance in one year with interest at 10 per cent; title to all perfect; taxes paid up. Address JOHN CONOVER, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED-A GOOD RESIDENCE LOT: A VERY fine horse and buggy to be given in part payment. Address D 48, Tribune office. WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCA tion; a very fine horse and buggy to be taken a part payment. Address D 38, Tribune office. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-NO. 1200 PRAIRIE AV., \$75. NO. 47 Lincoin-st., \$20. Cottage, 6 room, Evans-av., south of Cottage Grove and Thirty-ninh-st. cars, \$15. JAMES H. Hill., 44 Dearborn-st., Room 4. TO RENT-AT ABOUT HALF PRICE, NOS. I and 217 North State-st., containing 10 rooms, all of the modern improvements. House No. 232 Natastale-st., three stories and basement, new, just ished. E. ANTHONY, No. 65 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, NEW BRICK HOUSE,
Srooms, Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at
386 Western-av.
TO REST-DWELLING NO. 903 WABASH-AV.
Contains 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room,
etc.; all in excellent order. Apply to H. J. WALSHE,
McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT_ROOMS

TO RENT-SINGLE OR EN SULTE-NICELY FUR-nished, cool, siry, well-lighted rooms, at 376 State-st.; transients taken. Mrs. POTTER. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS-KINGSBURY TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 141 WEST HARRISON-ST. Randolph-st. Five rooms in 744 State-st., \$10, Five rooms more at \$10.

Offices.
TO RENT-PART OF OUR OFFICE TO A GOOD party. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, Room 3, 146 |

Miscellaneous. TO RENT-THE LARGE TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment building, with vacant lot and barn, No. 541 Archer-av., well-suited for boarding-house, saloon, grocery, or any respectable business; will be rented cheap to responsible party. Apply 33 South Water-st. TO RENT-FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE TWO-story brick building corner of Fourteenth-st, and Indiana-av., with or without machinery for manufac-taring purposes. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO ERNT-A FURNISHED HOUSE, by man and wife for winter and board owners for rent. Address B is, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A LADY, ONE OR TWO unfornished rooms on parior foor, located between Lake and Vas. Buren, and Paulina and Throup-sta; best references given. Address K 64, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES. ALL KINDS, ASSORTMENT THE LARGEST, prices the lowest, machines first-class, guarantee each machine, return the money if entire satisfaction is not given; no bogus machines sold at GEO. P. GORN & CO. S. 88 and 70 Wabash-av.

50 MACHINES, LATE IMPROVED, EMBRACING usual price; money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Boom 2, up-stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE, WITH FULL STOCK, ON ONE OF the best corners in the city, cheap for cash. Address F 18, Tribune office.

POR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A WELL-restablished dry-goods business in one of the best towns in lowa. Address Lock-box 38, Tipton, 1s.

FOR SALE—AN OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED Rush-st., corner Chestnut.

FOR SALE—AN OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED Rush st., corner Chestnut.

FOR SALE—AN OLD AND BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 804 State-st.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR SIX CRANDAL tire extinguishers and window-washers, cheap, for the lot or single machine. Call at No. 174 South Clark-st. Clark-st.

WANTED-INFORMATION OF MRS. MARY
J. Whittler and Miss Jennie Ormsby; say one
knowing their whereabouts will oblige me greatly by
writing to their daughter and sister, Miss. HATTIE
A. GUFFIN, Pleasant Hill. Pike County, Ill.

WANTED-VESSELS, THREE LIGHT-DRAUGHT
or full built, 300 to 500 ton, for carrying ice. O.

& W. GUTHRIE, Twenty-fourth and Butler-siz.

MUSICAL.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new planes and organs, we will offer on Monday Aug. 7, until sold, second-hand planes and organs at ollows:

1 - octave Hailet, Davis & Co. 185
17-6 octave Emerson. 125
18-0 octave Gilbert. 100
19-1 - octave Gilbert. 100
19-1 - octave Steddard. 100 17-octave Stoddard. 130
17-octave Marshall & Smith. 130
Organs, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$60, and \$100. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts. 200 PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT OR FOR KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

INSTRUCTION. WANTED-A PRIVATE TUTOR FOR A FAMILY
of fix children, ages from 6 to 19, Higher
branches and languages required, Address F.O. Drawer
2831, Rockford, Ill.
WANTED-A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE
Wanted-Address F.O. Drawer
Normal achooi; must be thoroughly acquainted with
Normal is raction; some experience desired. Apply
by letter to the Western School Agency, 28 Portland
Block, Chicago.

WANTED-INFORMATION ON GUITAR. ADdress M 40, Tribune office. MACHINERY.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESman (none other need apply) at B. ALLEN'S.
Grand Eapld, Michigan;

Trade WANTED-CARPENTERS PLASTERERS, PAINT town of Hammond, situated on the Michigan Central 30 miles from city. Will pay haif cash, balance in tow lots at bottom prices. M. M. TOWLE, Hammond, Lake County, Ind. WANTED-LASTERS. NONE BUT GOOD HANDS need apply at PRICE & BERLIZHEIMER. 155 and

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD MEN. FARM HANDS, as well hands, choppers, and ditchers, free fare.

A. G. Bing & CO., 17 North Clark-sic, up-size fare.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS, 10 SAW-mill hands; go to-day; free fare; 10 coal miners.

E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sta.

WANTED-TO LEAVE THIS DAY, MEN FOR gravel train, sections, saw-mills, and farms. All free passes. 200 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT. WANTED-250 TEAMS, 23, 50 PER DAY, AND SOO ishorers for rairroad in Michigan, 51, 50 Per DAY, AND SOO SON THE SOO SOON OF SOON

WANTED-COAL MINERS-SO COAL MINERS
can get work at Minonk Ill. Inquire at 194 Le WANTED—RELIABLE MEN, WITH OR WITHout experience, to travel. Address, with stamp,
Box 2471, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING
salesman who is acquainted with the dry goods
trade in Central and Southern Illinois, to carry samples
for a frae-class Western cassinerer mill. Address, with
references, J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill.

ty, III.

WANTED-MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5.000 men who urial packages, worth \$1 each, to 5.000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per-week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, III.

WANTED-MEN EVERYWHERE TO SELL NEW fast-selling articles just out. AMERICAN NOV-ELTY COMPANY, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19. WANTED—A SMART BOY, ONE ACCUSTOMES to driving a issundry wayon. 336 West Madisonst., Star Laundry.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN A MEAT MARKET at 754 Madisonst. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 477 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. CALL immediately. 25 East Harrison-st.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO WET

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN
gris for private families, hotels, and laundries;
elty and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukeesar. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A BOOKK
from the East, a permanent or temporary p
understands thoroughly all kinds of accounts
and closes books, &c.; no objection to leavin
salary inoderstac. Address B 8s, Tribuno office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A PRESCRIPTION Of the clerk; city references given. Address L ?: Trionic omes.

Struction Wanted—A Competent Book
Recept and steaggrapher wishes employment during the ensuing month; terms low; first-class references. Address G73, Tribuse office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
Cook in a boarding-house, and also for a laundress.
Inquire at 977 North Haisted-st.

Housekeepere.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY
as housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid lady and
saw. Inquire or address M, 81 West Divisioned. Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF
SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF
suited at MRS. S. LAPRISS'S, 354 West Madison-st. CITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, Swedish, Scandinavian, also other nationalities, with satisfactory references, can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. HALKAM'S office. SI, MR. BALKAM'S OMCC.
CITUATION WANTED—PAMILIES IN WANT OP
GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FEMALE help can be
supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S OMCC. 80 Milwaukec-av.

STUATIONS WANTED-BAKER'S NORTHWEST Sen Female Employment Offices, patronized by as first-class families and servants, 418 Wabaab-av., and 60 State-st., corner Randolph-st. Miscellameous.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT WORK IMMEdiately. I do not care what, so as it insures me a
good home and some wages. I am well educated; can
teach, copy, bookkeep, etc., and would prefer to go into
some good family to write, to teach, if wanted, to do
light housework; in fact, to do anything I can to make
myself useful. Call or address, for two days, "Home
for the Friendless," 911 Wabash-av.

TO EXCRANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE STONE-FRONT HOTEL.

100 rooms, lot 95x128, on Madison-st., four stores
well rented. Price \$75,000; will take Texas or any
good Southern lands for our equity.

\$6,000 cach—12 first-class 3-story octagon-front brick
wellings. on Fulton-st. cast of Central Park (over) 86,000 each—12 first-class 5-story octagon-front brick dwellings, on Fulton-st., east of Central Park (new). Want good lots or farm for our equity. They are spleadly have good planes, or suggres, or good planes, or suggres, or good jewelry.

820,000—An elegant double brick dwelling, and lot 100x168. On Wabash av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-st. Want good farm or lands.

820,000—Splendid dwelling and lot with fine barn, on Park row, for good lots, or larm, or suburban.

835,000—Fine stock farm of 700 acres (clear) in Caldwell County, Mo., on Hannibal & St. Joe Rallroad, for body of good land in Texas for stock raising.

T. B. BOYD, Room 1s, 1se Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A PAIR OF PHAETON PONIES; drive well, and are stylish; would trade for plane or household furniture. Address Fell, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES MICHIGAD BRICKS of goods. Address Drawer 301, Houghton, Mich.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCH SA, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 12) detectophets, near clark, Rooms 5 and 6, Established testing of the Const To LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$2.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$2.

Output to the percent, point first class improve of city property, in unas of \$4,000 and apwards at 8 justicents of the sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JAUNSON, 38 Portland Block. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF INTEL

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF INTEL

and upwards, by UNION TRUST COMPANY, 185 Clark MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON DIAMONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON DIAmonds, collaterals, furniture, or other good securities. 151 Kandolph-st., Room s.

8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF
\$4,000 and over on improved city properly; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

West Washington st.

Q. 5 REWARD-LOST, WHILE RIDING THURSplated day evening, Aug. 3, on Dearborn st. Wabash,
Michigan or Frairic-ava, or on Twenty-first st., a
black embroidered Cashmere shawl, edged with
lace. The above reward will be paid for its return
to Room 5 Union Building, corner LaSalle and Washlagion-sts. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.
23 SOUTH PEORIA ST. - NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with good board, \$4.50 and \$5 per week. 582 SOUTH STATE-ST., NEAR TWELFTH-week, with use of plano.

Hetela.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.

Near Monroe-st.—Room with board, \$1.50 te \$2

per day, \$6 to \$5 per week; day-board, \$4.50. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUGTION—TUESDAYS. THURSDAYS. AND
Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S. Nos. 190 and 199 Knay
Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses
sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

AUGTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGgies, harness, etc., Mondays, Wednesslays, and
Fridays, counsencing at 10 a. m. WREN & CO., 193
and 184 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

WANTED—A LIGHT 10-PASSENGER OMNIBUS
cheap for cash, one that has not been used much.
Address, with price and particulars, Grinnell House,
Grinnell, Ia. Proprietor will soon be in the city.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOM-patibility, etc. Legal overywhere. Amidavita-sunt-cient proof. Residence immasirsis. Fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN, Room 5, 80 Washington-st., Chicago. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINde in any State for incompatibility, &c. Residence
not material. Fee after decree. Fest city references.
Address C. R. SIMS, 57 Ashiand Block Chicago, Ill.
DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
in every State and Territory for incompatibility,
etc. Residence unpecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years'
experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-AT ONCE-PARTIES TO Itake the States or counties of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illimois, and lowar From \$30 to \$30 per day made, Positive proof given. Call and see it, or address Gil-MON WADE, 47 Lastile-st., Room 2, Chicago.

-CROP JEREMIAD. of the Tribune.

A short time ago we wet. Now we are because it is so very er, the grain is in the ag to do. The farmers d get ready for another obaked that it is important to the state of the state o

eld, in which the Con-drash Hogordel took bled to publicly con-longregation upon the ing.

es, and about \$700 in all que auction. ag of the light honors, re carried seven times to be seven times to be seven the seven

be based that it is im-to the soil, so every-Merchants are con-te of trade, and all old the hands of the con-to spare not. Those ently without paying these tears. 6.—The steamship Arrived, the steamer

ad Illinois, from Phila-

and temporal affairs, is to be believed,

for the obvious reason that the Roman Cath

olic children have now the same rights in

public schools as the children of parents who

pelong to Protestant denominations. It is

high time, therefore, that the danger of an

Ultramontane party attaining ascendency in any State, and the probability that it would

use such ascendency to absorb the school

fund or a part thereof, should be definitely

Just now the chief danger of an attempt o

the public-school funds is threatened by the

Ultramontane faction of the Roman Church

but it does not stop here. If the Ultramo

tanes should prevail in one State, the Meth

odists a large and powerful sect-might

prevail in another; and if one could employ

its numerical strength to institute a sectarian

use of the school moneys, there would be no

reason to deter the other from a similar in

dulgence. The Jews-another numerou

and rapidly-increasing sect in this country-

might employ their great wealth and influence in their own behalf. So the Epis-

copalians, the Unitarians, the Presbyterians

the Congregationalists, the Spiritualists, the

Universalists, the Swedenborgians, the Lu

therans, and all the other thousand and one

sects could with equal justice demand them

proportion of the school funds for the sup

port of their sectarian teachings. The re

sult would inevitably be the disruption of

the American free public-school system, which is on the whole the most beneficen

and valuable of all our popular institutions

o evert this danger for all time, and that i

by the adoption of a constitutional amend-

ment such as is proposed. It should receive

support not only from all the liberal-minded

citizens of all parties, but from the various

religious sects themselves in self-protection

With such a constitutional provision, all

sects will be on an equal footing, and

the right of the weakest as well as

the strongest will be fully protected under

the law. It will not be lawful in strong

Protestant communities to deprive the Cat

olic children of the benefits of the free pub-

lie schools, and in communities where the

Roman Catholics are in the majority, or con-

trol the political party which is in ascend-

ency, they will be debarred from any action

making the schools subsidiary to their sec

tarian ambition. The endurance and pros-

perity of this Government depend upon the

absolute and permanent separation of the

Church and the State, -religion and politics,

and no scheme to accomplish this will be

complete or effective that does not hold the

public schools free from sectarian control of

DEMOCRATIC FINANCES.

Mr. TILDEN and his party now seem to be

ess in accord than ever, since his letter of

acceptance and declaration of financial views

has been published and the vote announced

in the House on the repeal of the date clause

of the Resumption act. It is very evident from the fact that Democrats like Messrs.

HEWITT and WILLIS, who are regarded as

TILDEN'S representatives and spokesmen in

the House, opposed the passage of the re-peal bill, that Mr. Triben himself did not

desire the resumption clause repealed, and

that his hazy plan of "preparation" contem-

plates a possibility of resumption some time

within the span of the present generation.

But the vote on the passage of the bill shows very well that Mr. Tilden's Congressional friends exerted a

very small influence over the prevailing

sentiment of the Democrats in favor of no

resumption. Of the 106 votes which the

bill received, only 10 were Republicans,

viz.: Brown, of Kansas; Cannon and

FORT, of Illinois; CASON, EVANS, and ROB-

INSON, of Indiana; HUBBELL, of Michigan;

and LAWRENCE, PHELPS, and VAN VORHES, of

Ohio. All the others voting for the bill

were Democrats, leaving an almost solid Re-

publican delegation to oppose it. The sig-

nificance of this is that the Republican dele-

gation of Congress is in harmony with the Republican candidates for President and

Vice-President, who are in turn in harmony

with themselves and with the platform on

which they stand. But the Democratic

Congressmen are generally at loggerheads with the Democratic candidate for Presi-

dent, who is also at loggerheads with the Dem-

ocratic candidate for Vice-President, while

both seem to be at loggerheads with the Democratic platform. The passage of this

repealing act is meaningless, so far as legis-

lation is concerned, since there is no expec-

tation that the Senate will concur in it. It is.

therefore, merely a campaign movement; but it may well be doubted whether an action

is politic for campaign purposes which shows

the Democratic party to be all "tore up" on

the leading question of the day, and har-monizing simply and solely for the purpose

of seizing the offices and spoils. Laying

selves on record as desiring to repeal the

only definite pledge of resumption that ex-

ists, without the ability or apparently the

wish to substitute anything in its place, or

to suggest any relief from the financial un-

The New York Public, commenting upon

some observations of this paper on the im-

practicability of executing the Resumption

certainty and insecurity of the times.

law, uses this language:

this aside, the Democrats have put them-

every kind.

There is just one way, and only one way,

set at rest by constitutional prohibition.

The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. PATABLE IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID AT Dally Edition, postpaid, 1 year.

Parts of a year, per month.

Mailed to any address four weeks for.

Sanday Edition: Literary and Religious Double
Sheet. kly, postpaid, 1 year...
a year, per month.
WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

Bub of twenty.

Postage prepaid.
Specimen copies sent free.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, expresent the conference order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER. Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE forwarded to any address upon leaving orders at our counting room. The paper will be promptly mailed in a single wrapper, postage baid, for \$1 per month.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Thentre. Clark street, between Lake and Randolph.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and Lasalle. Engenent of John Dillon. "The Victims" and "The rish Docts." Wood's Museum.
[Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "The Corsican Brothers."

MONDAY. AUGUST 7, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Satur day greenbacks ruled steady throughout the day at 891.

Accounts of grasshopper ravages in Iowa have been grossly exaggerated. Vast swarms have moved through the air, stopping at in-tervals to lunch off the growing crops, but place. The wheat crop is said to be fully an average one, and the prospect for corn was

MULLETT, him whose jaws ground forth great oaths as terribly as the infernal door of Milton's imagination "grated harsh thunders," is working with really awful fortitude to be reinstated as Supervising Architect of the Treasury. He has gotter up a very solid petition with thirty-three senatorial signatures affirming that he has wrongs-that he has done some service to the State and they know it. President GRANT and Boss Shepheed already admit it, but Secretary MORRILL-sye, there's the rub!

We publish this morning the official report of Maj. Reno, giving a graphic account of the share borne by his command in the fearful disaster of the Little Big Horn. CUSTER'S mistake in dividing his regiment into two attacking parties is perceived by Maj. Reno, as it has been for some time by everybody else. Custen was drawn into a trap from which, according to Reno's estimate of the strength of the Sioux, it is doubtful whether the entire Seventh Cavalry could have escaped without terrible loss if not entire annihi

The campaign in Illinois has been inaugurated with vigor on the Republican side GOV. CULLOM, JOHN I. RINAKER, GEORGE H. HARLOW, and others addressed a big massmeeting at Olney Saturday afternoon and evening, and were successful in awakening lively interest in the issues of the canvass Winnebago County met in Convention to choose delegates to the District Convention, and with enthusiastic unanimity indorsed Mr. WILLIAM LATHROP for the Congressional

The fountain-head of the Democratic corruption fund has yielded up a contribution to be applied in working up a TILDEN sentiment in the State of Maine. The New York Democracy are under contract to furnish all the money necessary to make the campaign interesting, but it is a little queer that they should have set apart anything for Maine. This is not putting the bar'l where it will do the most good. All the millions that Tween got away with, added to the stealings of the Brooklyn Ring and the proceeds of the canal frauds, would not buy votes enough to make Maine a Democratic State next November.

The announcement is made by the New York Times, with full knowledge and authority, that the Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLE-JOHN, of New York, a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, has determined to openly support HAYES and WHEEL-ER. Before and during the Convention Mr. LITTLEJOHN emphatically protested against the nomination of TILDEN, whom he denounced as unworthy to be President, and the honesty and sinserity of his convictions are demonstrated by his public adhesion to the Republican ticket. The Times announces another important conversion to the support of HAYES and WHEELER—that of Mr. DANIEL MILLARD, a prominent Democrat of South Norwalk, Conn., who was recently chosen First Vice-President of a TILDEN and HENDRICKS Club in that city.

The North American Indian ycleped Cheyenne, from whose heart all guile is absent, sends word to the Great Father at Washington praying that the able-bodied members of the tribe now at the Agency may be permitted to visit SITTING BULL, and to exhort, in the interests of peace, with that whooping and howling wild aborigine. The Cheyennes were recently headed off in their attempt to join the great savage in his bloody orgies and fearful massacres, and they are now aweary, aweary. The ask a suspension of public opinion and of military operations for eight weeks, during which time they may wrestle with S. B. in behalf of a permanent armistice, and, failing to successfully work upon the feelings of that nd and brother, they may in turn be worked upon by him, and at the ex-piration of two months be in entire readiness for a resumption of hostilities. All of which may be set down as a fine sample of

The Chicago produce markets were less active Saturday. Provisions were stronger and the leading cereals easier. Mess pork closed 20c per brl higher, at \$18.72\frac{1}{2}\equiv 18.75 for August and \$18.85@18.871 for September. Lard closed 15c per 100 hs higher, at \$11.25 cash and \$11.32 @11.35 for September. Meats were firmer, at 7%c for boxed shoulders, 9fc for do short ribs, and 10fc for do short clears. Lake freights were steady, at 14c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were nged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10\frac{1}{2} allon. Flour was less active. Wheat per gallon. Flour was less active. Wheat | As a master of the bonds towable in | ulrised 40 to lower, at 894 for August and | United States declares the bonds towable in |

92% for September. Corn closed 1@% lower, at 45%c cash and 45%c for September. Oats closed ac lower, at 30 c for cash or seller September. Rye was steady, at 55c. Barley was quiet, at 72c for September. Hogs were in good demand and advanced 5@10c, closing firm at \$6 35@6.70 for common to choi The cattle market was quiet and weak, at \$2.50@5.00 for common to choice. Sheen were nominal, at \$2.50@4.75. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.00 in greenbacks at the close.

A correspondent, writing from Mendota Ill., brings up a most significant and inter esting reminiscence of the dark days of 1861, when from the South the threats of secession came thick and fast, and when the sympathy and encouragement of the Northern Copperheads added fuel to the flames of dis mion. In a Democratic State Convention held at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1861, SAMUEL J. TILDEN occupied the platform as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention, giving his approval and sanction to its procee ings and to the speeches there made in de nunciation of the policy of attempting preserve the Union by a forcible resistance t sion. He sat and listened approvingly while Hobatio Seymour characterized such contest on the part of the North as "inglo rious warfare," predicted the defeat of the Union arms, and spoke of coercion by the North as no less revolutionary than secessio by the South. Upon the platform sat Vice resident SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and gave cordial assent to the incendiary speech of JAMES S. THAYER, full of puragement to the Southern Democrats to persevere in the secession movement, and promising them the assistance of their Northern allies in the shape of a revolution of force to be inaugurated at home, in case the newly-elected Republican Administration should carry out its declared policy of preventing a disruption of the Union by forcible means if necessary. This was the greeting

the party. STRANGE ERRORS ON THE SILVER QUES-TION.
The New York Tribune publishes the

the New York Democrats sent to their breth

ren in the South at a time when it was in

their power to restrain the secession move-

ment, and in this greeting SAMUEL J. TILDEN

fully concurred. No doubt the editor of the

Chicago Times had this in mind when he gave

warning that Tilden's War-record would sink

views of Mr. HATCH, who, with others, insists that the legislation of Congress on the subject of the public debt, though it used the word "coin," implied gold coin. As an authority for this he quotes the Funding act of July, 1870, in which it is stated that the new bonds are to be "redeemable in coin of the present standard value of the United States." This, Mr. HATCH says, and the Tribune seemingly indorses it, means that the bonds ar payable in coin having the same purchasing power that it had in July, 1870; that in other words the United States contracted to guarantee the silver and gold against a decline in value. The "st indard value" of the coin referred to in the Funding act was the existing weight and fineness of the then legal-tender coin. The reason for the incorporation of those words was, that the scheme of an interna tional coinage had been considered and recommended by a Congress held in Europe. If we remember rightly, a gold coin of the standard value of 5 francs in gold was to be the unit; this corresponded so very nearly to one-fifth of the British sovereign as to involve no change in that coin, but it did make a serious difference in the case of our gold dollar, which would have to be reduced in weight to correspond with the international coin. The American representative at this Coinage Congress gave assurances on his own responsibility that the United States, in case the international standard was adopted, would not take advantage of the change, but would pay its bonds in "dollars" of the standard weight and fineness as it stood when the bonds were issued. This led to the introduction of those words in the Funding act of 1870.

The New York Journal of Commerce, com menting on the letter of Thurlow WEED. goes far beyond Mr. HATCH, and makes some very singular statements. It says:

It has been understood from the outset that the
bonded debt of the United States is payable in gold
coin. Mr. Weed must be sadly ignorant of the
subject upon which he writes at such length not to
know that after there arose any question on the
subject, this pledge was carefully inserted in the
bonds that were issued.

And again:

Even the promise in the bonds to pay them in the gold coin of the United States was not deemed sufficient. It is true that this must be redeemed in gold, but, under the later ruling of the Court, any quantity of gold made a legal-tender for a dollar by act of Congress would be sufficient. The capitalists of Europe might lend to the United States five hundred millions at the rate of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold to the dollar, and before the day of payment came Congress might enact that 20 grains should be a legal-tender for a dollar. This new coin, by the principles of the ruling decision, would be a legal-tender for any outstanding debt payable in gold where there was no further stipulation. To meet this new difficulty the old plates were laid aside and new promises were engraved, stipulating not only to pay the debt in gold coin, but in Gold coin of the United States of the Prisent weight and princess?

The Journal of Commerce is one of the And again :

The Journal of Commerce is one of the most profitable newspaper properties in the United States, and its proprietor ought to have a handsome amount of Government read them. To save him from worse reproach, we shall have to charge that 'he 'sadly ignorant." None of the acts authorizing the issue of bonds, and none of the bonds themselves, contain the words he alleges they bear. The text of the new 5s

alleges they bear. The text of the new 5s is as follows:

This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled an "Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881, in coin of the standard value of the United States, on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local suthority.

These are the latest bonds issued by the United States. Nothing is said in them

United States. Nothing is said in them about gold coin. What can have become of the new plates that were engraved, according to the Journal of Commerce, to add to the pledge to pay gold dollars the riveting promise that the gold dollars should not be changed in value? What can have become of the old plates promising to pay gold? The editor of the Journal gives such a circumstantial account that it is impossible to believe that he has not seen them. There were old plates containing the pledge to pay the bonds in gold dollars, and there were new plates pledging that the gold dollars should not be altered! If the editor of the Journal of Commerce would only furbish up his memory he might probably recall a third set of plates to print bonds on pledging the Government to increase the value of the sold dollar if, when the bonds fell due, gold had become depreciated through the product of

conjure up two sets of fictitious plates ought not to balk at a third set. As a matter of fact, no statute of the

the Black Hills. The imagination that could

gold. If plates had been made reading that bonds were payable in gold coin, or in gold coin of the "present weight and fine-ness," they would be altogether invalid. The language of the Refunding act, approved July 14, 1870, is:

July 14, 1870, is:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding \$200,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe and of denominations of \$50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

A comparison of the language of this act, and the bonds issued under it, with the statements of the Journal of Commerce, show that the latter are all wide of the mark. The New York Nation made the same error in its issue of last week, and stated that the bonds and the interest on them were payable in gold coin. To turn its own pet phrase, the Nation has been guilty of a very bad case of "journalism." By "journalism the Nation means putting things in the most convenient shape for your own side of the case, regardless of the truth. The Nation and the Journal of Commerce put the argument for the payment in gold of the public debt and interest in a way that is abs unanswerable until it is discovered that the ' facts" are the stuff that dreams are made of.

HENDRICKS' DISGRACE.

The Democratic House of Representative on Saturday passed the bill repealing so much of the Resumption law as fixes the 1st of January, 1879, for redeeming the greenbacks. It will be remembered that ever since the St. Louis Convention there has been a fierce demand for the repeal of the law, but the moral sense of even the Confederates revolted against repealing this pledge of the national faith, sentimental as in fact it is. Nevertheless, the result was accom-plished.—was forced by such letters as this: plished,—was forced by such letters as this:

Indianapolis, Ind., July 24, 1876.—My Dear
Sir: A repeal of the resumption clause in almost
any form will elect the State ticket and carry the
Indianapolis district. If to obtain a report from
the Committee it be necessary to give the assurance that it shall pass without amendment, that
assurance should be given, unless the condition or
qualification of the repeal be really objectionable.
The form of repeal is not now very important, for
the people understand the difficulty of obtaining an
unconditional surrender. It is not objectionable
to retain a per cent of gold in the Treasury. Cannot you and others who are in favor of repeal unite
in giving the Committee the assurance of passing a
bill as reported, if that be necessary to carry a report? The repeal is the important proposition;
the form is not so important. Truly,
There is statesmanship. Mr. Hendricks.

There is statesmanship. Mr. HENDRICKS knows that no such bill can pass the two Houses, and all he wanted was the passage of the bill by the House. Why did he want the resumption date repealed? Was it for any high purpose of state? Was it to rebuild the broken credit of the Union? Was it to relieve the country of the reproach of over-due and protested paper? Was it for any purpose promoting the welfare or honor of the Republic? Mr. HENDRICKS urges the repeal on no such ground. He begs for the repeal because it "will elect the State ticket and carry the Indianapolis district." That is the statesmanship of HENDRICKS. "To elect a State ticket and carry the Indianapolis district" is sufficient, according to HENDRICKS, to justify the repeal of all the pledges of national faith and honor to be found on the statute-book.

What is the end sought for which such an extraordinary and unprecedented act of legislation is demanded? To carry the Indianapolis district. Now the stake in that district is the re-election of the man LANDERS. Is LANDERS' re-election more essential than deeping good faith with mankind? Who is LANDERS, and what has LANDERS done that he is of such consequence? Mr. LANDERS is the American statesman who has evolved the ides, and had somebody for him put it in the poses to abolish all gold and silver or other metallic money, and to have issued from the National Treasury printed money,-not notes, or promises to pay, but money printed on paper. Instead of printing Treasnotes payable on demand, or in the future in dollars, he insists that the Treasury shall issue pieces of paper bearing on them the legend "This is a dollar." That is all. That paper is henceforth and forever to be a dollar, not a promise, nor to be redeemed, but an absolute dollar, payment in itself, forever a legal-tender. This dollar, thus manufactured, he proposes shall be issued in such numbers as will enable the Government to discharge all its debts of every kind, and furnish the people for all time with an abundance of cheap money. This is the man whose re-election to Congress from the Indianapolis district Mr. HENDRICKS claims must be secured, even if the House have to repeal all the public-credit

We now have the revelation that LANDERS who in financial matters is a greater lunation than GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN OF SAM CARY, is an indispensable tail to the TILDEN kite, and that LANDERS' election must be secured as a prerequisite to the election of HEN DRICKS and TILDEN. Is this what the great commercial and financial communities of the country are expected to labor for? Must they save Landers that they may save Hen-DRICKS and TILDEN? Is the high-minded. patriotic, and exalted statesmanship displayed in this letter of HENDRICKS' such as meets the standard of the American people? Does not this letter betray the dishonest groveling spirit of the local politician who by accident s thrust before the people as a candidate for the second office in the Union?

THE PUBLIC-SCHOOLS ISSUE. Though Mr. BLAINE has now retired from he House of Representatives, and will henceforth appear in the Senate when in Washing-

ton, he has left his impress on the legislation of the present session in more ways than one, and in none more beneficially than in the constitutional amendment which the House has resolved to submit to the States for ratification by the remarkable vote of 166 yeas to 5 nays. The amendment, prepared by Mr. BLAINE and introduced early in the session, reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein. That the following be proposed to the several States of the United States as an amendment to the Constitution, namely:

several States of the United States as an amendment to the Constitution, namely:

ARV. 16. No State shall make a law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no more yraised by taxation in any State for the support of the public schoos or derived from any public frand therefor, nor any u blic lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any funds so raise;, or lands so used, be divided among an, religious sects or denominations. This article shall set vost, enlarge, or diminish the legislative power in Congress.

The Senate should not fail to concur in this resolution before adjournment, so that the different States may have an opportunity of acting on it at the earliest possible noment. We cannot doubt that it will receive a prompt ratification at the hands of all the States. We can scarcely conceive of any political party bold enough, no matter what sectarian influences may be brought to bear upon it, to oppose the amendment. The principles it embodies are so just, and the danger it is intended to avert so appalling, that the issue ought to be set at rest once for all by constitutional definition. .

"either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect." The Tribune will admit that this language fairly bears but one construction, namely, that the Secretary may selb bonds of either class, 5, 4½, or 4 per cent, to any extent necessary. At the time this act was passed, the greater part of the 5 per cents had been sold, and there was no reason to believe that the 4½ per cents could be sold at par.

The Tribune finds nothing new in this study of European civilization that the government of a priesthood reduces a people to a condition of mental imbecility. This is the ultimate effect which the propose amendment is designed to avoid for all time The amendment comprises two parts. The first part prohibits the establishment of any religion in any State of the Union, and the passage of any law interfering with the free exercise of individual relig ious belief or preferences. This already the organic law of nearly all,

THE TRIBUNE finds nothing new in this criticism. Under the Funding laws the whole amount of 5 per cent bonds was peremptorily limited to \$500,000,000. At the time of the if not actually all, of the States of the Union Resumption law some of these were still on But this is not enough. If any powerful rehand, and might possibly have been used in ligious sect sought to possess itself of popart execution of the Resumption law; but they have been otherwise used, and are no litical dominion, or sought to exercise an undue sectarian control of the temporal affairs longer available. The Funding law divides of the people, its first movement would be the remaining bonds which may be issued between those bearing 4 and those bearing to secure the public schools of the country, which constitute the most important facto 4j per cent. The aggregate amount, and the proportions bearing the specified rate of inof our civilization. Hence the necessity fo absolutely prohibiting everywhere the divererest, are defined by law. There are no 5 sion of any public funds, raised by taxation per cent bonds authorized to be issued; and to assume that the Secretary may issue 5 per for educational purposes, to the interest of sectarian instruction. That the danger o cent bonds when the law requires the bonds an attempt of this kind is by no means reto bear only 4 or 41 per cent interest, will mote is sufficiently apparent from the fact be stretching authority to an extreme which that one large, rich, and influential sect-the Secretary Bristow did not attempt. More Roman Catholic Church—has already made over, the Secretary informed Congress that if efforts in certain States, notably New York t would extend the term of the 4 and 4} per and Ohio, to secure a proportion of the cent bonds, they could be negotiated, in school fund for the maintenance of its dogwhich case it would be folly, if not a crime, matic schools. That the ulterior purpose of to issue 5 per cents such a movement is to proselyte, and to extend the power of the Church in politica THE PROPOSED CANADIAN TABIFF.

The Canadians are canvassing the policy

of levying duties on American agricultura products as a means of "protecting" their own. The proposition has been suggeste in part, probably, by resentment at the duties levied by the United States on Canadian products. It will be short-sighted and foolsh, however, for the Canadians to punish themselves in order to get even with us; and, in fact, we are punished enough in hav-ing to bear the burden which our tariff puts upon us. A Committee of the Dominio Parliament is now engaged in taking the evidence of farmers in different sections of Canada as to the sentiment of the people and probable effects of levying duties on Ameri can products. In a resume of this evidence given in a recent number of the Toronto Globe, the preponderance of sentiment was opposed to the propos tariff. and especially as regards coin. gentleman, a Mr. STIRTON, said that, in his experience, it has often been profitable for the stock-farmer to import feed in the shape of Indian corn, and this practice is yearly creasing; nor does Mr. STIRTON believe that the importation of corn has materially affected the price of coarse grains. He holds that no protective duties would benefit the Canadian farmer. Another, a Mr. GAL-BRATTH, does not find American products ompete with those he raises except it be oork, which is largely used by the lumbermen, and pays a duty of \$2 per barrel already: but, on the other hand, he does not think it possible to raise pork, as the feed required can be more profitably given to other stock. On certain occasions, when the local crops have run short, he had known farmers import corn, and be very glad to get it. He holds that imported corn does not interfere with Canadian coarse grains, but that the effect of its importation would be the more extensive raising of stock fattening for the market, And a third, from an entirely different district, testifies that a large amount of corn is brought from the United States, and that it pays better to buy the corn than to consume the oats at the present prices. The United States are large consumers of Canadian barley and oats, which are thus exchanged by or an original thought in it. products which the Canadians need. To impose a tariff duty on these articles will be to shut off the exchange to a large extent. It would be much better for both countries, of ourse, if reciprocity could be adopted. Canada would also lose something in the way of handling American produce if duties

backward in this matter, but rather encourage the United States to progress. MR. TILDEN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. The long-delayed letter of TILDEN accepting the nomination tendered him in June last, published in THE TRIBUNE Saturday, is long,—it is verbose. At times it profes candor and assumes to be explicit, but dexterously avoids all definiteness, beyond a veneral declaration of favoring a resumption of specie payments. Nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand, if asked after reading the letter, "What does he say ?" will answer, " He favors a resumption of specie payments." But when, how, or by what plan or means, not one of them can understand, because he fails to explain. Examined closely and critically, the letter gives no stronger or clearer interpretation of Mr. Tilden's views and purposes than does the St. Louis platform, and this purposely

vague, obscure, and meaningless: Repeating the general declamation of the St. Louis Convention concerning what he styles the gigantic taxation since 1865; the oppressive weight of taxation on income; the reduction of expenditures, and the labor disturbances at the South, -he reaches the great question of the currency and specie payments. He declares that "The object denanded by the [Democratic] Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal-tender notes of the United States." He avers that "The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the Convention demanded for the future." But we fail to find in the letter or the resolutions any such disclosure of method or means. He claim that, when the United States Government shall begin to redeem its notes in gold then the banks will be able to redeen theirs in gold. He states the average export of specie to be \$70,000,000 a year, nearly all the product of our mines, and he thinks that a sufficient quantity of this can be intercepted from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from other countries, for specie payments, and that this is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge. But he fails to ex-plain how or by what means the work is to be done.

He says at one point that the greenback may be funded; but he significantly remarks that if the option of funding be given to the public the greenbacks would be immediately bsorbed in the bonded securities; but, dis covering that funding would lead to contract tion, he pronounces it dangerous, and he refuses to admit that there can be any safe

imit to the amount of currency.

It is true that he declares that "Public conomies, official retrenchments, and wise inance" are the means indicated as provision for resources and redemption; but he fails to tell the country what is "wise finance."

vide all the gold needed by the importer the banks, and the country, to resume. Under this system it will be incumbent upon the Government to provide an annual supply of gold to pay duties, \$140,000,000; for export, \$70,000,000; for domestic use, \$50,-000,000; or a total of \$260,000,000 in gold nnually. Mr. TILDEN omits any explanation s to how, when, or where the Government is to get this gold. Having paid out gold for the greenbacks, Mr. TILDEN writes vaguely they were to be reissued; but again fails to explain for what purpose they are to

be reissued, and how they are to be again Mr. Tilden discusses the value of resumt tion of specie payments, using therefo much of the argument reasoning which we have used in The Tribune for several years. On this point he writes as a Republican ad vocating the policy of the Republican party, using the precise arguments of that party. But when the reader has followed him, expecting a statement of how and when we are to have specie payments, Mr. TILDEN scapes by saying "The specific measure and actual date are matters of details having reference to ever-changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical and administrative statesmanship "! He adds:

The Captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a coun cil over his ocean chart and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern shifting forces of waters and winds. A human mind mus be at the helm to feel the elements day by day and guide to a mastery over them. Such preparation are everything. Without them a legislative commarce everything. re everything. Without them a legislati mand fixing a day, an official promise fixin re shams. They are worse. They are a delusion to all who trust them.

The man asking to be appointed Captain of a steamer sailing between New York and Liverpool who would not promise to have his ship ready to start on the advertised day would be rejected as unfit to be trusted. A steamship line unable to fix with certainty the time of departure would have neither freight nor passengers. A steamer promising to start only when the human mind" at the helm got ready would hardly be considered a safe means of transportation for the human life and the property ntrusted to it. The steamer leaving port with the rudder unlashed, and at the mercy of wind and wave, would not be able to find insurance in any company, no matter how desperate.

After distorting all manner of propositions to evade the question of how and when to resume specie payments, he declares that it s to be accomplished by a "system of preparation," and that if elected he will do what he can to bring about such "system of preparation." What this system is to be, except it is to be comprised of "wise finance," Mr. Tilden declines to explain. He will not go to sea bound by any date for sailing, oute to take, rate of speed, time of arrival out, or amount of coal on board; he wants to go and take his own course, without reference to charts, compass, time-table, or anything else, except his own "human intelligence " at the helm.

Summed up, Mr. Tilden's whole letter on finances may be expressed in the opening sentence of that part relating to specie payments, wherein he declares that he agr with the St. Louis Convention, and that "The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal-tender notes of the United States." The rest is a jumble of reasoning out of which he reaches no conclusion and he insists that he cannot reach one, but must go into the future as into the dark. All that he writes in his long letter has been written over and over again thousands of times during the last ten years. There is not a new

of the Republican party for not having re-

sumed specie payments during the last ten years. He, however, suppresses the fact that, in 1866, the Republican party began the work of resumption, and had actually retired \$44,000,000 of the Government notes when the Democratic party conceived the idea of making irredeemable greenbacks the were imposed thereon. They should not go permanent money of the country, and using them as a substitute to "pay off" the whole national debt! Mr. TILDEN does not recall the fact that the Democratic Convention which met in New York in 1868, and nominated SEYMOUR for President, declared this as the policy of the Democratic party. Mr. The then personally supported SEYMOUR on that platform. This was such a hindrance to specie resumption that it greatly damaged the public credit. Since then the Democratic party, at State, county, and local conventions and elections, and in Congress and out of it, has made war against specie resumption in the most determined manner. It has been a chain around the necks of the public credit, and a standing menace to the resumption of honest money. Even in the present Democratic Congress, a majority of the Dem ocratic members oppose specie payments as an evil, and favor the issue of limitless irredeemable paper. Mr. TILDEN's associate on the ticket was his most formidable rival because of his support of shinplasters as a substitute for coin currency. Even in the Convention which nominated Mr. Thorn, the unlimited scrip men were a formidable party. In the State of Ohio, the Democratic party declares specie payments to be a "d-d barren ideality," and in Indiana, upon whose vote Mr. TILDEN relies for election, the party is generally in favor of more scrip, and demands the indefinite postponement of specie resumption. On this point the Democratic party, except in the East, is overwhelmingly opposed to specie payments now or at any time; and the party has, since 1866, unfalteringly defeated every measure looking to resumption, or to prepare for resumption, or to in any way elevate the pub lie credit and bring the country back to sound money. Whatever has been done to restore credit and reduce taxation has been done by the Republicans in spite of the Democratic party.

There are but three modes of resuming specie payments: 1. Funding the green-backs. 2. Taxation to raise coin to pay off the greenbacks. 3. Selling coin bonds, and with the proceeds taking up the greenbacks.

Mr. Tilden has not advocated any of these; he has advocated nothing of any kind, except to adopt "a preparatory system," which system can only be matured by placing "hu-man intelligence" at the helm, whatever

A letter from a private in Reno's command, first printed in a Detroit paper, and now going the rounds of the press, purports to come from an eye-witness of Custer's death-struggle, and gives the following graphic description of his last charge and final massacre:

At last, when half his command had been killed, he called on those that remsined to follow him, and dashed boildly through the red devils. It was running the gauntlet of at least 2,000 rifles for the whole distance. His men did not follow him, and when he got through he found himself alone, with a single Crow indian, one of his scouts. He would not leave his men to perish alone, and turned to go

a single Crow indian one of his scouts. He would not leave his men to perish alone, and turned to go back, but the Crow, recomizing that such a movement would be fatal, grabbed his horse and imported him not to go back. Curren only laughed, and, putting the fills of his horse between his teeth.

he gave a wild cheer, and dashed back through the hell of smoke and flying bullets. As if by a miracle he reached the renant of his command, which was now reduced to forty men. Calling on these survivors again to follow him, which the example and success of his former charge disposed them to do, he led them from their place of peril over the path of his solitary charge. That was the last seen of them until the battle was over, when the whole party, with Cusras in their midst, were found stark and dead within a circular rampart formed by their horses' bodies. They had evidently at the last moment made up their minds to sell their lives dearly, shot their horses, and then, raising them as breast-works, fought on with the vigor of despair until the last man was dead. What they suffered, and what they did within the fatal circle, will ever remain locked in mystery.

While this is all very fine, and not at all out

While this is all very fine, and not at all out of harmony with Custer's reputation for dar-ing, it must be remembered that the only "eye-witness" of the fight, who claims to have been there and escaped, is a Crow Indian scout, whose story has already been published, and does not enter into such heroic detail. It is only fair to assume, therefore, that the above ac-count has been supplemented to some extent by a vivid imagination, stimulated by admiration for Custan's personal bravery.

We take it for granted that the Hon. RICHARD H. WHITING, present member of Congress from the Ninth Illinois Congressional District, will be renominated by his Republican constituents. His most formidable competitor, Mr. J. S. STARR, of Peoria, has withdrawn, and the welfare of the District, as well as the interests of the party, demand Mr. Whiting's return. He is a man of unimpeachable character, and has made a capa-ble Congressman. During the many years he has been in public life, there has been no breath of suspicion against him. He was first Assessor and then Collector in his Revenue District, and we believe there was not even a charge of frand in the entire district under his supervision. He is a staunch Republican, an excellent busine man, and has attained at Washington as my respect and influence as any member of the Illinois delegation. Two years ago the year of disaster for the Republican party in this as well as other States—Mr. Whiting carried his dis-trict by a handsome majority, and, if run again this year, it is safe to predict that he will inrease that majority three or four fold. He will have the active and energetic aid of many strong personal friends of position and influence, not he least among whom is the Illinois orator, Bos Ingersoli, who will support him with al his might and main.

Those who desire to study SAN TILDEN'S railroad record of robberies, tricks, jobberies, and rascalities, will find abundant material in the following documents:

Papers in the case of Wadsworth vs. Ogden, Tilden et al., United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Manual for the Instruction of Rings, with a History of the Grand Chicago & Northwestern Ring; Edited by James Parton. New York. American News Company, 1866.

Report Railway Commissioners of Michigan, 1874.

1874.
Certificate of Incorporation, and Land Report Continental Improvement Company.
Report Credit. Mobilier Investigating Committee.
New York Tribune, May 29, 1875.
New York Express, June, 1876.
Cincinnati Enquirer, June, 1876.
Chicago Times, June, 1876.
New York Times, June, 1876.

1876. Tilden Unmasked, by Benjamin E. Buckman. New York, 1876.

TILDEN quotes at considerable length from speech he made in 1868, to show what a dismal picture he drew of the financial state of affairs at that time. The Cincinnati Gazette says he loes not go back far enough:

does not go back far enough:

He could reproduce still more pictures which he drew in 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, and how he promounced the defense of the Union against secession the destruction of Constitution and liberty, and how he called Lincoln and his "hirelings" murderers, and every Confederate soldier whom they made to turn up his toes a martyr. Indeed Samuel has been saying very bad things about our Government for many years. The worst were said in the War, when his Southern masters were getting hurt. If he goes back to reproduce himself, in the despairing view he took of the country, he should go back to his strongest and blackest pictures, when he was pronouncing the war of defense unconstitutional, and was encouraging draft riots in New York City.

In the case of the Terre Haute & Alton Road the following is the opinion of TILDEN's land grab, as given by Mr. GARRISON, Pres he road at the time TILDEN was called in: In 1859 I picked up this road—the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Ballroad—a waif. Its men had not been paid for five months. For protection against executions its fuel was paid for as it was delivered upon the engines. I carried it alone for six months, and indersed for it personally in all, including renewals, to the amount of more than \$500,000. I gave it all my time and all my abilities, and after four years I delivered it up worth \$6,000,000. Five thousand dollars a year, without any commissions for indorsing, was all I was paid—all demanded; but, if there is any such merit in service as is asserted, and if Mr. Tilden or the Purchasing Committee were entitled to steal \$200,000 or \$300,000 of bonds, then I claim it was my honesi right to have stolen the railroad itself.

The Ottawa Free-Trader, of which JOHN HISE, the Independent-Fusion candidate for State Treasurer, was one of the original publishers, and which may therefore be regarded as speaking by authority, says of the nominal Messrs. STEWARD and HISE:

Mesers. Steward and Hise:

Mesers. Steward and Hise are nominated an placed upon the St. Louis, not the Indianapolis platform; are nominated as Tilder and not as Press Coopen men, and as such will be supported. they are not Tilden men, and refuse to give the support to the St. Louis nominees, but propose to go the Peter Coopen nonsense, they will be in vited to step down and out.

PETER COOPER and SAM CARY to this ex-cathe dra judgment.

A man named JRAN Loo, charged with theft in a Pyrenean village, got up a little miracle to scare off the prosecution. Entering the church at night, he built an altar of pews, rails, and other material, and then, lighting the candles, rang the bell and ran. When the popular opened the church, they found notes pin purporting to come from the Savior, St. PETER, and a score of others, all testifying to the innocence and piety of the accused. But it didn't work. Loo was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, five years' surveilnce by the police, and the loss of his dvl

At the Hinds County (Miss.) Republican Convention which assembled recently, the TILDES men appeared in an attitude of armed resistmen appeared in an attitude of armed resistance to anything like peace and order. They insulted delegates, and, drawing their revolvers, overawed the Convention, and then followed the delegates to their homes cursing and threatening them with untold horrors. Will some one be kind enough to mention the ensanguined nether habiliment in connection with this playful episode?

The election of TILDEN may result in an extradition treaty between the United States and the country that now claims Mr. Twamp's presence. Sammy will have to bring Bill back to carry out Nashy's Cabinet scheme, and when the old duffer with the big diamond has been afforded an opportunity to steal enough to pay his fine, Sammy will point with pride to the fact that New York has recovered her \$6,000,000 through his "reforming" influences.

A London Times correspondent has inter-viewed Prince MILAN, who says that Servis has viewed Prince Milan, who says that Servia has, nothing to do with the Eastern question as understood by the great European Powers, not did she desire to plunge Europe in a war. The Prince says Servia will fight to the last to obtain what she made war for, and, if beaten, the Turks will find no spoils, for the Servians will destroy even the roofs that cover them rather than permit the Turks to enjoy them.

Gov. TILDEN'S letter is full of "econo The old man talks long and lond about the ex-penses of the Government and the magnitude of the debt. The debt was caused by the Democratic Rebellion. Had there been no Rebellion there would be a cheap Government and no ma-tional debt. TILDEN is entitled to credit for one thing: He opposed the expenditure of one dollar to put down the Democratic Rebellion.

The Columbia has excited the wrath of the Jews of Ohio by a britial attack on them over the shoulders of CARL SCHURZ, to the effect

here in America. He was eision, which, nent in years, h

Rowell's American Ne ises a large number of for sale on easy and r ever takes one of them first mortgage on the pri and will be allowed the ar for on the purchase price.

The TILDEN men of Lyn the Democratic nominatio down the Union mag that Office. The Virginian of the act, and derisively cal vote-taking fiend of the magnet Democratic gains.

Mr. GEORGE L. MOORE. the State Central Committeest party of Illinois, has which he says his name consent, and he perempt being determined to work Republican ticket.

Says the Council Bluffs N GROTE is making a shipmen Logan." If these bricks a plicated with the handsom mily, under the laws of I titled to damages from the The brigands in the I

he was transporting in six was a lively fight, but the A colored man who test rages in Mississippi has Bourwell to the effect th and compelled to retract ably on the principle

one Don ANTONIO SONDH

"The man or party the schools in a political or see an enemy to the school and his Southern suppor schools that they may not

TILDEN and HENDRICKS complete understanding after says no man should be retain has furnished money to cor A Jevington (England)

less woman. The ring was of her left foot, and she with the toes of the right. over, and SITTING BULL ta

among the newspaper office

Ex-Lieut, Gov. JOHN P. York, has issued a call to and sailors to rally to the and WHEELER.

New York laborers are cry ood," and WOODHULL 8 and crucify him, for I have It is said that girls at the

under their bathing-suits.
only craft that go in " stays The Freie Presse, the Den per of Springfield, oppose Democratic State ticket.

An exchange calls the C estern Police Gazette, with PIEZEEPONT will now ha consult DARWIN about that HENRY CLAY DEAN, of L Chinese immigration.

PERSONA

The common hand-stere Oliver Wendell Holmes, ar without a patent. The New York Herald c

announcement that the proposition will be married in September The Rev. George II. Hepwo the Society, amounting to pastors could do that. It is said that Mr. Charles New York Sun, speaks Germs deidelberg professor. His known, is wonderfully compa Col. Blood explains the fac

and lectures of Victoria C. handwriting by the statemen years acted as her amenuena dictation.

Miss Catherine Beccher, the
Beecher family who has no betrothed in youth to Prof. in the wreck of the Albion.

mained constant to his memoral. The American Rifle Team. at the Centennial match, show degree of efficiency in their It would be a curious result in on our own ground, as the Iri The lady selected by Gov White-House next year as Mrs. Todd, of Huntsville, prospects of matrimonial fell ly dependent apon the successitical aspirations.

Frank Leslie, the publisher Saratoga villa Gov. Rice, of quin Miller, and Ann S. Step rather an incongruous compa Cromwell and Alfred Muse cursion in company to Borde The Fourth of July was Peru, by a grand ball at Henry Meiggs, to which 600 The newspapers of that city tainment surpassed in magnithe kind ever before given in J. Wilkes Ford, the former ty-third Street Opera-House, an answer Friday to the suit by Messrs. Kelly & Leon, \$900 for professional services now in Chicago, claims \$10, fulfillment of contract by the

Wagner's Centennial Mar Wagner's Centennial Marcin Germany, as noticed in Th day, and, as not noticed th coldly received. The Austamong the warmest admin judge that his Centennial eff upon him. The fact only gerience of the past, that inspecommanded to order.

Gen. Custer's admirers a Springs, W. Va., were to he Wednesday night with a gran been informed as to the succe but it is safe to predict either scarcely thought of or that If the case be otherwise, we at the galop successfully renderment of the Dead March in " Sojourner Truth is not de alive and well at her home is The younger members of Tr tion may not be acquainted a cate of Abolition, but they c tory, if the right record of th she derives her only mean doubtless be obtained on Battle Creek by mail.

Battle Creek by mail.

A meeting was recently h
Westminster's mansion—Gre
Union whose object is to pros
workingmen's clubs in Engl
such clubs, having an aggr
nearly 120,000 members, ha
existence within a few years
to be the most powerful as
shops thus far discovered.
course, are kept open on Su
the licensed victualers on the
Dr. Heinrich Schliemann h
ogy, almost abject in its term
Safoet Pasha, contained in
"Trojan Antiquities." The
man has now been transferre

has now been tran

and dashed back through moke and flying bullets, acle he reached the remnd, which was now reduced to on these survivors again to the example and success of his bed them to do, he led them peril over the path of his soliwas the last seen of them until, when the whole party, with st, were found stark and dead mpart formed by their horses' evidently at the last moment to sell their lives dearly, shot hen, raising them as breastift he vigor of, despair until ead. What they suffered, and a the fatal circle, will ever recey.

ery fine, and not at all out embered that the only "eyeis a Crow Indian scout, already been published, and such heroic detail. It is only erefore, that the above acplemented to some extent by I, stimulated by admiration

nt member of Congress from Congressional District, will his Republican constituents his Republican constituents, recompetitor, Mr. J. S. STARR, bdrawn, and the welfare of lasthe interests of the party, NG's return. He is a man of racter, and has made a capa-During the many years he ife, there has been no breath him. He was first Assessed. fig., there has been no breath him. He was first Assessor in his Revenue District, and is not even a charge of fraud t under his supervision. He lican, an excellent business-ned at Washington as much re as any member of the lican party in this as we . WHITING carried his dis majority, and, if run again to predict that he will in-y three or four fold. He will

re to study SAM TILDEN'S robberies, tricks, jobberies, I find abundant material in

energetic aid of many strong position and influence, not

nom is the Illinois orator, ho will support him with all

ments:
of Wadsworth vs. Ogden, TilStates Circuit Court for the
Illinois.
Instruction of Rings, with a
mand Chicago & Northwestern
nes Parton. New York. Amer, 1866.
Commissioners of Michigan,

corporation, and Land Report ement Company. blier Investigating Committee. e., May 29, 1875. e., June, 1876. me, 1876. June 11, 1875. and July 25,

t considerable length from 1868, to show what a dismal the financial state of affairs Cincinnati Gazette says he

Cincinnati
r enough:
a still more pictures which he
1862, 1861, and how he proof the Union against secession
constitution and liberty, and
tax and his "hirelings" muronfederate soldier whom they
martyr. Indeed,
"hout and his "hirelings" mur-omfederate soldier whom they als toes a martyr. Indeed, asying very bad things about many years. The worst were the southern masters were goes back to reproduce him-gview he took of the country, his strongest and blackest pronouncing the war of de-tl, and was encouraging draft ty.

Terre Haute & Alton Road opinion of TILDEN's land-ir. GARRISON, President of TILDEN was called in: this road—the Terre Haute, froad—a waif. Its men had we months. For protection we months. For protection fuel was pand for as it was gines. I carried it alone for sed for it personally in all, to the amount of more than all my time and all my abilitars I delivered it up worth usand dollars a year, without ndorsing, was all I was paid—there is any such merit in seried if Mr. Tuden or the Purce entitled to steal \$200,000 or then I claim it was my honest the railroad itself.

rader, of which JOHN HISE, ision candidate for State of the original publishers, efore be regarded as speakays of the nomination of

nd Hise: nd Hise are nominated and Louis, not the Indianapolis, ted as TLDEN and not as Peass such will be supported. It ien, and refuse to give their is nominees, but propose to nonsense, they will be inout.

AM CARY to this exempters of

AM CARY to this ex-cathe-

as Loo, charged with theft got up a little miracle to ion. Entering the church n altar of pews, rails, and then, lighting the candles, ran. When the populace ey found notes pinned up from the Savior, St. of others, all testifying to ty of the accused. But it is sentenced to five years' labor, five years' surveil-

ty (Miss.) Republican Con-pled recently, the TILDEN attitude of armed resiste peace and order. They d, drawing their revolvers, ation, and then followed eir homes cursing and th untold horrors. ough to mention the en-

en may result in an exenthe United States and w claims Mr. Twan's have to bring BILL back Cabinet scheme, and, ith the big diamond has will point with pride to York has recovered her

prespondent has inter who says that Servia had Eastern question as un-European Powers, not Europe in a war. The r for, and, if beaten, the s, for the Servians will

to enjoy them. r is full of "economy." and loud about the ex-ent and the magnitude of as caused by the Demo-there been no Rebellion Government and no na-is entitled to credit for

the expenditure of one Democratic Rebellion. xeited the wrath of the al attack on them over L Schurz, to the effect In principle a Jew, acted ated the European James

here in America. He was wanting, however, in the circumcision, which, on account of his adement in years, he may have feared for a

Rowell's American Newspaper Reporter advertises a large number of Democratic newspapers for sale on easy and reasonable terms. Whoever takes one of them will recognize TILDEN'S first mortgage on the principles of the concern, and will be allowed the amount realized therefor on the purchase price.

The TILDEN men of Lynchburg, Va., ratified the Democratic nominations lately by tearing down the Union flag that hung over the Post-Office. The Virginian of that town applauded the act, and derisively calls for Dix, and the vote-taking fiend of the neighborhood reports great Democratic gains.

the State Central Committee of the Prohibition-ist party of Illinois, has written us a note in which he says his name was used without his consent, and he peremptorily declines to serve, being determined to work for the success of the blican ticket.

Says the Council Bluffs Nonparell, "Mr. FRED GROTE is making a shipment of 60,000 brick to Logan." If these bricks should become com-plicated with the handsome Senator's hat, his family, under the laws of Iowa, would be entitled to damages from the reckless GROTE.

The brigands in the Province of Seville (Spain) attacked a diligence lately and relieved e Don Antonio Sondheim of \$43,000 which he was transporting in six wooden boxes. There was slively fight, but the striped legs got off A colored man who testified to certain out

rages in Mississippi has written to Senator BOUTWELL to the effect that he was mobbed and compelled to retract his statements, probably on the principle "Let no guilty man schools in a political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools," says HENDRICKS,

and his Southern supporters are burning th chools that they may not become "involved.' TILDEN and HENDRICKS did not arrive at complete understanding after all, for THOMAS says no man should be retained in office "who

has furnished money to corrupt elections," A Jevington (England) man married an arm less woman. The ring was put on the third toe of her left foot, and she signed the register with the toes of the right.

Won't there be fun after the Indian war is over, and SITTING BOLL takes a turn around smong the newspaper offices to find out who wrote those articles!

Ex-Lieut, Gov. JOHN P. ROBINSON, of New York, has issued a call to the veteran soldiers and sailors to rally to the support of HAYES and WHERLER.

New York laborers are crying for " Bread or Blood," and WOODHULL says "take ye BLOOD and crucify him, for I have no use for him." It is said that girls at the seaside wear corsets

under their bathing-suits. They are not the only craft that go in " stays." The Freie Presse, the Democratic German pa per of Springfield, opposes the fusion of the Democratic State ticket.

An exchange calls the Chicago Times "the PIEREPONT will now have an opportunity to

consult DARWIN about that little matter. HENRY CLAY DEAN, of Iowa, is opposed to Chinese immigration.

PERSONAL

The common hand-stereoscope was invented by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and given to the world without a patent. The New York Herald continues the interesting

announcement that the proprietor of that journal will be married in September to Miss May. The Rev. George II. Hepworth, of the Church of he Disciples, New York, has assumed the debt of the Society, amounting to \$125,000. Not many pastors could do that.

It is said that Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, speaks German with the purity of a fleidelberg professor. His English, it is well known, is wonderfully compact and vigorous. Col. Blood explains the fact that the editorials

and lectures of Victoria C. Woodhull are in his handwriting by the statement that he for many years acted as her amenuensis, and wrote at her Miss Catherine Beccher, the only member of the

Beecher family who has never been married, was betrothed in youth to Prof. Porter, who perished in the wreck of the Albion. She has ever since re-mained constant to his memory. The American Rifle Team, organized to compete

at the Centennial match, show anything but a high degree of efficiency in their preliminary practice. It would be a curious result ir we should be beaten on our own ground, as the Irish were on theirs. The lady selected by Gov. Tilden to grace the white-House next year as his wife is said to be Mrs. Todd, of Huntsville, Ala. We hope her prospects of matrimonial felicity are not absolutely dependent upon the success of Mr. Tilden's political aspirations.

Frank Leslie, the publisher, has gathered at his Sarators will four Piers of Messephretts. Jones

Saratoga villa Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, Joa-quin Miller, and Ann S. Stepnens, the novelist, rather an incongruous company. It is as if Oliver Cromwell and Alfred Musset should go on an ex-cursion in company to Borrioboola-Gha.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Lima, Peru, by a grand ball at the residence of Mr. Henry Meiggs, to which 600 guests were invited. The newspapers of that city assert that the entertainment surpassed in magnificence everything of the kind ever before given in South America. J. Wilkes Ford, the former lessee of the Twen-

ty-third Street Opera-House, in New York, put in an answer Friday to the suit brought against him by Messrs. Kelly & Leon, who seek to recover \$990 for professional services. Mr. Ford, who is now in Chicago, claims \$10,000 for alleged non-fulfillment of contract by the plaintiffs. Wagner's Centennial March has been performed

in Germany, as noticed in The Tribune of yester-day, and, as not noticed then, it has been very coldly received. The Austrian critics, who are among the warmest admirers of the composer, judge that his Centennial effort reflects no credit upon him. The fact only goes to confirm the experience of the past, that inspiration cannot always be commanded to order. Gen. Custer's admirers at the White Sulphur

Springs, W. Va., were to honor his memory last Wednesday night with a grand ball. We have not been informed as to the success of the movement, but it is safe to predict either that the General was scarcely thought of or that the dancing was bad. If the case be otherwise, we may still hope to see the galop successfully rendered to an accompani-

Sojourner Truth is not dead, as reported, but alive and well at her home in Battle Creek, Mich. The younger members of The Tribune congregation may not be acquainted with this famous advocate of Abolition, but they can read of her in history, if the right record of that eventful period be written in time. Sojourner herself has written a book, which she sells to all comers, and from which she derives her only means of support. It can doubtless be obtained on application to her at Battle Creek by mail.

Battle Creek by mail.

A meeting was recently held at the Duke of Westminster's mansion—Grosvenor House—by a Union whose object is to promote the formation of workingmen's clubs in England. Seven hundred such clubs, having an aggregate membership of nearly 120,000 members, have been brought into existence within a few years past. They are said to be the most powerful adversaries of the ginshops thus far discovered. The club-rooms, of course, are kept open on Sunday, and thus meet the licensed victualers on their own ground.

Dr. Heinrich Schliemann has published an apology, almost abject in its terms, for his attack upon Safoet Pasha, contained in the introduction to "Trojan Antiquities." The wrath of Dr. Schlie-

the Governor of the Dardanelles, who makes the Firman granted to the German ant Firman granted to the German antiquarian useless by throwing obstacles in the way of the work. The cost of carrying on the explorations at Hissarlik has been about \$100 per diem, while the antiquities discovered consists. discovered consist only of broken pieces of pottery, of which the Turkish Government claims two-thirds. Dr. Schliemann has consequently abandon-

Capt. Celso Cæsar Moreno has before Congress s bill granting the privilege of laying an ocean cable between the United States and China. He claims between the United States and Chins. He claims that it provides for no subsidy, and that the opposition it has encountered at the hands of Mr. Dawes in the Senate and Mr. Hewitt in the House is inspired by the powerful influences of the cable companies at present operating between Europe and America. The charge is a serious one. Without the text of the bill it is impossible to say how much justice there may be in it. But Capt. Moreno would have chosen the wise part had he refrained from bringing vague accusations until he was prepared fully to substantiate them.

It is not customary to bestow real kisses on lov-

It is not customary to bestow real kisses on lov-ers in the performances at the Vienna theatres. A failure to observe the custom in this respect has brought serious misfortune upon a handsome tenor, Bastiano Widmann by name. He saluted the soprano honestly on the lips, much to her sur-prise. She requested him in future to refrain from such demonstrations, and, to make sure of it, ex-claimed at the second representation of the same opera, when the kissing-time arrived, loud enough for the audience to hear, "I will excuse you from the kiss." This open insult infuriated the tenor, and he retorted coarsely. "Thank God for that! Who wants to kiss such an old thing!" The con-sequence is that the tenor is now seeking a situaion elsewhere, and the pretty soprano is kissed

no more in public.

Mr. Campbell, founder of the school for the blind, to which reference was made in The Trie-UNE of yesterday, is an American. He formerly lived somewhere in the neighborhood of Indianap-olis. A few years ago he went to London, taking with him some of his pupils who had become pro-ficient in teaching the blind. Beginning on an humble scale, he soon enlisted the sympathy of influential and wealthy noblemen. Before he went to London the theory of all schools for the instruction of the blind was, that the pupils were debar-red by the nature of their misfortunes from enred by the nature of their misfortunes from engaging in active pursuits. The result of the interest awakened by Mr. Campbell's efforts is that his noble friends have built for him, at an expense of \$85,000, a new and commodious school-house, which is now in operation, training blind pupils to become musicians and artisans of various kinds.

Friends of Mr. Hendricks were surprised at read-Friends of Mr. Hendricks were surprised at reading in the Philadelphia Times, a few days ago, what purported to be a truthful abstract of his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency. It was thought that a full sense of the dignity of his position should have prevented him from communicating his views to a newspaper-correspondent before giving them to the managers of the party. The mystery is now explained. The pretended abstract, it appears, was fictitious, being made up partly from information as to Mr. Hendricks' views gathered in private conversation, and partly from a rechause of an old speech by the Democratic statesman. Curiously speech by the Democratic statesman. Curiously enough, the abstract was not far out of the way. As a general thing, we imagine, it is not safe to construct a body of Democratic principles for Mr. Hendricks from the materials provided in his former utlerances. If this practice were consist-ently pursued, Mr. Hendricks' letter of acceptance would still be lifting its voice for the continuan

of negro bondage.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—The Hon. A. J. Sprague, Toledo; T. E. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa.; J. W. Rosenthal, Rochester, N. Y.; the Hon. T. P. Clark, Minneapolis; the Hon. A. M. DuBois, Carlinville, Ill.; W. H. Rowe, Troy, N. Y.; Col. J. G. Duffield, Galveston, Tex.; J. M. Edlin, New York; H. P. Ten Eyck, Cleveland; J. N. Beckly, Conncil Binffs; J. D. Devin, U. S. A. ... Tremont House—J. Van Norman, Albany; Samuel De Wolf, Rochester; J. L. Kelley, Boston; J. D. Warren, Buffalo; H. C. Osborn, Qainoy; O. B. Watson, Detroit; B. P. Templeton, New York; A. MacKinlay, New Zealand; J. McKeyon, Montreal. ... Grand Pacthe.—J. T. Baldwin, Council Bluffs; S. E. Carpenter, Ottumwa, Ia.; Elijah Smith, Boston; H. Minckler. Denver, Col.; Dennis Sheen, New Orleans; C. Gibson, St. Louis; F. G. Campbell, Syracuse; T. T. Bancroft, Utica; H. F. McConnell, Union, N. Y. ... Palmer House—Louis Blitz, Detroit; W. B. Marshntz, Shelbyville, N. Y.; A. Stewart, New Orleans; Horatio Stebbins, San Francisco; C. R. Pollock and G. M. Dickson, London. Eng.; A. Ballantyne and J. H. Smith, New Zealand; Daniel Harper, J. M. B. Muir, New Zealand; G. B. Francies, Sir W. Hackett, Engiand; J. A. Burton, U. S. Navy; J. Borer, Montreal; C. Evarts, H. Conille, H. G. Dykerman, and Charles Baneryarke, Netherlands; Richard Breef, Jr., Relfast, Ireland; Prof. D. Carl Zehden, Justav Pauls, Christian Satzger, and P. Legenthal, Vienna, Austria. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

FIRES.

AT DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, IA., Aug. 6.—The Brighton House, kept by Dick Bennett, together with an adjoining building, in which were a saloon and shoeing building, in which were a saloon and shoe-shop, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Most of the contents of both buildings were con-sumed, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The fire was caused by drunken steam-boat men, who went to bed leaving a lighted lamp burning. Only for the efforts of Mr. Bennett's lodgers, he would have perished in the flames of which he was the cause. He was helplessly drunk, and was dragged from the blazing room with difficulty Loss, perhaps \$2,000; partly insured. \$2,000; partly insured.

AT AURORA, ONT. AURORA, Ont., Aug. 6 .- A fire this morning destroyed Joseph Fleury's extensive agricul tural and sewing machine works. Loss, about \$80,000; no insurance.

VANDERBILT.

Bulletin of the Rich Man's Condition Yes-

terday—Rumors Concerning His Will.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Commodore Vanderbilt passed a comfortable day yesterday, and received everal members of his family. After consulta tion of his physicians, it was stated that perhaps the patient would live several weeks. He

experienced no alarming symptoms Saturday This morning he awoke in good spirits, after

This morning he awoke in good spirits, after a comfortable night's rest, and seemed to be brighter and stronger than on Saturday. He ordered his breakfast, which he ate with con siderable relish. He was comparatively free from pain. In the afternoon he had improved considerably and was considered even better than in the morning.

Drs. Linely and Elliot were constantly with him, as was also the Rev. Dr. Deems.

During the day he was visited by his son, William H. Vanderbilt (who is almost continually with him), his sister, Miss Vanderbilt, his daughter, Mrs. Ross, her daughter, Mrs. Morse, and Mr. Campard, his wife's brother.

Although no hopes are entertained of his recovery, his condition was very favorable, and no apprehension of immediate danger was felt. In the evening Dr. Linsley said that the Commodore was very easy and had passed a very comfortable day. He added that, in the twentyfour hours for a week past.

His feigal Samuel Barton, who watched with

for hours for a week past.

His friend Samuel Barton, who watched with him this evening, says that he has renewed vigor, and concurs in the opinion of the physician that the Commodore may live for weeks Mrs. Vanderbilt and her mother having been

Mrs. Vanderbilt and her mother having been debarred from attending church during the Commodore's present illness, expressed a desire to partake of communion. This being Communion Sunday in the Church of the Strangers, Dr. Deems celebrated communion service there, and, at the conclusion of the service, went to the residence of Commodore Vanderbilt, where he celebrated private communion service, the Commodore partaking with the other members of the family.

family.

Dr. Linsley, who has steadily attended the patient, having been overcome by his long vigils, went to sleep this evening, to the amusement of the patient, who joked with him upon his drowsy propensity.

Friends and attendants of the Commodore Friends and attendants of the Commodore place him in about the same position as before he had the chill on Friday night. He is a little weaker, but, in other respects, is about as comfortable.

It is understood that he has made arrangements for the execution of a great scheme of

THE INDIANS.

A Specimen of Aboriginal Cheek of the Genus Cheyenne.

Proposition of an Armistice Two Months to Pacificate Sitting Bull.

Maj. Reno's Account of the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

The Mistake Custer Made, and the Trap He Fell Into. Reno's Men Faced an Opposing Force of

2,500 Warriors. Gen. Sherman's Statements Regarding the

Army Before the House Committee. AT WASHINGTON.

THE INGENUOUS CHEYENNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Commiss of-Indian-Affairs Smith received a dispatch las evening from the Indian Agent at the Cheyenne Agency saying that the Indians at that place request the United States to suspend hostile perations against Sitting Bull and the Sioux with him for eight weeks, in order that they (the Cheyenne Sioux) may visit the hostile Indians and arrange for a peace. Gen. Sherman is out of town, and has not thus far seen the dis patch, but it is not at all likely that the request will be granted.

CORRECTION.

The report published a week ago that the In-

dians at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies had been turned over to to the military authority for management is not literally true. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs found it desirable to remove the Agent at those points on account of their unfitness to perform the

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs found it desirable to remove the Agent at those points on account of their unfitness to perform the duties devolving upon them, and, as it was thought wise not to delay those removals until other Agents could be selected, the War Department was requested to detail a military officer to each to receive and take temporary charge of the property of the United States, and to perform the duties of Indian Agents until the vacancies could be filled. Meanwhile, the Protestant Episcopal Church has been requested to select new Agents, and, as soon as they have done so, and the nominations are approved by the President, the army officers will be relieved.

THE SIOUX DEVILS.

All of the Agents on Sioux reservations have been directed to assist the military authorities in arresting the Sioux warriors who participated in the fight with Custer and on the Rosebud as they return to the reservation. These men are piaced in the hands of the military as prisoners of war.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Gentlemen who are familiar with the Indian question express the belief that the Government now has an opportunity, if it is improved, to make an end of Indian wars, and take a long step towards the settlement of the Indian problem. Bishop Whipple, who was in Washington a short time ago, expressed the belief that fourteen bands of the Sioux could now be easily induced to remove to the Indian Territory. Should this transfer be made, and the hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull be thoroughly whipped and forced to go upon a reservation and remain there, another Indian war would be improbable, if not impossible.

But the Administration is unable to transfer any Indians to the Indian Territory by themselves. Members of some of the wilder tribes occasionally escape and commit depredations in the neighboring States during the first few years of their residence in the Indian Territory, but they gradually lose their savage habits, and, following the example set them by their civilized Indian neighbors, slowly learn the arts

the Indians, although the possession of the land has been guaranteed to them forever, will be in the way and have to be removed or disposed of in some way. The House defeated a bill for the removal of a few Indians to the Territory a few days ago, the Missouri Representatives leading

LITTLE BIG HORN.

COL. RENO'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

Army and Navy Journal.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT CAVAL-RY, CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER, July 5, 1876 .- Capt. E. W. Smith. A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.: The command of the regiment having devolved upon me, as the sentor surviving officer from the battle of June 25 and 26, be tween the Seventh Cavalry and Sitting Bull's band of hostile Sioux, on the Little Big Horn River. I have the honor to submit the following report of its operations from the time of leaving the main column until the column was united in the vicinity or the Indian village. The regiment left the camp at the mouth of

Rosebud River, after passing in review before the Department Commander, under the command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. A. Custer, Lieutenant Colonel, on the afternoon of the 22d of June, and marched up the Rosebud 12 miles and encamped. 23d—Marched up the Rosebud, passencamped. 23d—Marched up the Rosebud, passing many old Indian camps, and following a very large lodge-pole trail, but not fresh, making 33 miles. 24th—The march was continued up the Rosebud, the trail and signs freshening with every mile, until we had made 28 miles, and we then encamped and waited for information from the scouts. At 9:25 p. m., Custer called the officers together and informed us that beyond a doubt the village was in the valley of the Little Big Horn, and that to reach it it was necessary to cross the divide between Rosebud and Little Big Horn, and it would be impossible to do so in the day time without discovering our march to the Indians; that we would prepare to move at 11 p. m. This was done, the line of march turning from the Rosebud to the right, up one of its branches, which headed near the summit of the divide.

turning from the Rosebud to the right, up one of its branches, which headed near the summit of the divide. About 2 a. m. of the 25th, the scouts told him that he could not cross the divide before daylight. We then made coffee and rested for three hours, at the expiration of which time the march was resumed, the divide crossed, and about 8 a. m. the command was in the valley of one of the branches of the Little Big Horn. By this time Indians had been seen, and it was certain that we could not surprise them, and it was determined to

MOVE AT ONCE TO THE ATTACK.

Previous to this no division of the regiment had been made since the order was issued, on the Yellowstone, annulling wing and battalion organization. Gen. Custer informed me he would assign commands on the march. I was ordered by Lieut. W. W. Cooke, Adjutant, to asume command of Companies M, A, and G; Capt. Benteen, of Companies M, D, and K; Custer retaining C, E, F, I, and L, under his immediate command, and Company B, Capt. McDougall, in rear of the packtrain. I assumed command of the companies assigned to me, and, without any definite orders, moved forward with the rest of the column, and well to its left. I saw Benteen moving further to the left, and, as they passed, he told me he had orders to move well to the left, and sweep everything before him; I did not see him again until about 2:30 p. m. The command moved down the creek toward the Little Big Horn Valley, Custer, with five companies on the right bank, and Benteen further to the left, and out of sight.

place him in about the same position as before he had the chill on Friday night. He is a little weaker, but, in other respects, is about as comfortable.

It is understood that he has made arrangements for the execution of a great scheme of charity, intended to benefit workingmen. It is reported that he intends to have built a village of dwelling-houses on Staten Island which are to be rented at the lowest rates possible to deserving workingmen. A cheap ferry will give rapid and economical transit to the new village.

A stranger from New York, standing in the door of one of our most influential hotels, remarked yesterday (Sunday), as he saw after the third time a policeman with a prisoner in tow: "It seems to me your people desecrate the Sabatha great deal by drinking too much."

"It's no such thing," replied the clerk, rather angrily: "our people never get drunk except on Sunday."—San Antonio (Tex.) Herald.

"It's no such thing," replied the clerk, rather angrily: "our people never get drunk except on Sunday."—San Antonio (Tex.) Herald.

dians with great case for about 3½ miles. 1, however, soon saw that I was being DRAWN INTO SONE TRAP, as they certainly would fight harder, and especially as we were nearing their village, which was still standing; besides I could not see Custer or any other support, and at the same time the very earth scemed to grow Indians, and they were running toward me in swarms, and from all directions. I saw I must defend myself, and give up the attack mounted. This I did, taking possession of a point of woods, and which furnished, hear its edge, a shelter for the horses; dismounted and fought them on foot, making heaaway through the wood. I soon found myself in the near vicinity of the village, saw that I was fighting odds of at least five to one, and that my only hope was to get out of the wood, where I would soon have been surrounded, and gain some high ground. I accomplished this by mounting and charging the Indians between me and the bluffs on the opposite side of the river. In this charge First Lieut. Donald McIntosh, Second-Lieut. Benjamin H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry, and Acting-Assistant Surgeon J. M. DeWolf, were killed. I succeeded in reaching the top of the bluff, with a loss of the three officers and twenty-nine enlisted men killed, and seven men wounded. Almost at the same time I reached the top, mounted men were seen to be coming toward us, and it proved to be Col. Benteeu's battalion, Companies A, B, D, G, H, K, and M, about 380 men, and the following officers: Capts. Benteeu, Weir, French, and McDougall; First-Lieuts. Godfrey, Mathey, and Gibson; Second-Lieuts. Edgerly, Wallace, Varnum and Hare; Acting-Assistant Surgeon Porter. First-Lieut DeRudlo was in the disnounted high in the woods, but, having some trouble with his horse, did not join the command in the charge, and hiding himself in the woods, joined the command after nightial of the 28th.

Still bearing nothing of Custer, and with this reinforcement, I moved down the river in the direction of the village, keeping on the buffs, and which seemed to m

water was vital, as from 6 p. m. of the previous evening until now, 10 a. m. (about sixteen hours) we had been without.

A skirmish line was formed, under Col. Benteen, to protect the descent of volunteers down the hill in front of his position to reach the water. We succeeded in getting some canteens, although many of the men were hit in doing so; the fury of the attack was now over, and to my astonishment the Indians were seen going in parties towards the village. But two solutions occurred to us for this movement,—that they were going for something to eat, more ammunition (as they had been throwing arrows), or that Custer was coming. We took advantage of this lull to fill the vessels with water, and soon had it by the camp-kettle full; but they continued to withdraw, and all firing ceased, save occasional shots from sharpshooters sent to annoy us about the water. About 2 p. m., the grass in the bottom was set on fire, and followed up by Indians, who encouraged its burning, and it was evident it was done for a purpose, which purpose I discovered later on to be the creation of a dense cloud of smoke, behind which they were packing and preparing to move their tepees.

It was between 6 and 7 p. m. that the village

which purpose I discovered later on to be the creation of a dense cloud of smoke, behind which they were packing and preparing to move their tepees.

It was between 6 and 7 p. m. that the village came out from behind the clouds of smoke and dust. We had a close and good view of them, as they filed away in the direction of Big Horn Mountains, moving in almost perfect military order; the length of the column was fully equal to that of a

LARGE DIVISION OF THE CAVALEY CORPS of the Army of the Potomac, as I have seen it on its march.

We now thought of Custer, of whom nothing had been seen and nothing heard since the firing in his direction about 6 p. m. on the eve of the 25th, and we concluded that the Indians had gotten between him and us, and driven him toward the boat, at the mouth of the Little Big Horn River, the awful fate that did befall him never occurring to any of us as within the limits of possibilities. During the night I changed my position, in order to secure an unlimited supply of water, and was prepared for their return, feeling sure they would do so, as they were in such numbers. But early in the morning of the 27th, and while we were on the qui vive for Indians, I saw with my glass a dust some distance down the valley. There was no certainty for some time what they were cavalry, and if so, could only be Custer, as it was ahead of the time that I understood that Gen. Terry, and three volunteers were to try and reach him (I had no confidence in the Indians with me, and could not get them to do anything). If this dust were Indians, it was possible they would not expect any one to leave. The men started and were told to go as near as was safe to determine if the approaching column was white men, and to return at once in case it was so; but if they were Indians, to push on to Gen. Terry. In a short time we saw them returning over the high bluff already alluded to. They were accompanied by a scout who had a note from Terry to Custer, saying, "Crow scouts had come to camp saying he had been whipped, but Terry rode into my lines and the
FATE OF CUSTER AND HIS BRAVE MEN

Terry rode into my lines and the

PATE OF CUSTER AND HIS BRAVE MEN

was soon determined by Capt. Benteen proceeding with his company to his battle ground, and
where were recognized the following officers,
who were surrounded by the dead bodies of
many of their men: Gen. G. A. Custer; Col.
W. W. Cooke, Adjutant; Capts. M. W. Keogh,
G. W. Yates, and T. W. Custer; First Lieuts.
A. E. Smith, James Calhoun; Second Lieuts.
W. V. Reilly, of the Seventh Cavalry, and J. J.
Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry, temporarily attached to this regiment. The bodies of
First Lieut. J. E. Porter and Second Lieuts. H.
M. Harrington and J. G. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon G. W. Lord, United
States Army, were not recognized, but there is
every reasonable probability they were killed.
It is now certain the column of live companies
with Custer had been killed. The wounded in my
lines were, during the afternoon and evening of with Custer had been killed. The wounded in my lines were, during the afternoon and evening of the 27th, moved to the camp of Gen. Terry, and at 5 a. m. of the 28th I proceeded with the regiment to the battle ground of Custer, and buried 204 bodies, including the following named citizens: Mr. Boston Custer, Mr. Reed (a young nephew of Gen. Custer), and Mr. Kellogg, a correspondent of the New York Herald. The following-named citizens and Indians who were with my command were also killed: Charles Reynolds (guide and hunter), Isaiah (colored), interpreter; Bloody Knife (who fell from immediately by my side). Bob-Tailed Bull and Stab, of the Indian scouts.

After following over his trail, it is evident to

me that Custer intended to support me by moving further down the stream and attacking the village in flank; that he found fhe distance greater to the ford than he anticipated; that he did charge, but his march had taken so long, although his trail shows he moved rapidly, that they were ready for him; that Companies C and I, and perhaps part of Company E, crossed to the village, or attempted it at the charge, and were met by a staggering fire, and that they fell back to secure a position from which to defend themselves; but they were followed too closely by the Indians to permit him to form any kind of a line. I think had the regiment gone in as a body, and from the woods in which I fought advanced on the village, that its destruction was certain, but he was fully confident they were running or he would not have turned from me. I think (after the great number of Indians there were in the village) that the following

REASONS OBTAINED FOR THE MISTORTUNE:

His rapid marching for two days and one night before the fight, attacking in the daytime at 13 m., and when they were on the qui vive, instead of early in the morning, and lastly, his unfortunate division of the regiment into three commands.

During my fight with the Indians, I had the

During my fight with the Indians, I had the heartiest support from officers and men, but the conspicuous services of Brevet Col. F. W. Benteen I desire to call attention to especially, for if ever a soldier deserved recognition by his Government for distinguished services, ne certainly does.

I inclose herewith his report of the operations of his battalion from the time of leaving the regiment until we joined commands on the hill. I also inclose an accurate list of casualties, as far as it can be made at the present time, separating them into two lists—"A." those killed in Gen. Custer's command; "B," those killed and wounded in the command I had. had.

The number of Indians killed can only be ap-

The number of Indians killed can only be approximated until we hear through the agencies. I saw the bodies of eighteen, and Capt. Ball, Second Cavalry, who made a scout of 18 miles over their trail, says that their graves were many along their line of march. It is simply impossible that numbers of them should not be hit, in the several charges they made so close to my lines. They made their approach through the deep guiches that led from the hilliop to the river; and when the jealous care with which the Indian guards the bodies of killed and wounded is considered, it is not astonishing that their bodies were not found. It is probable that the stores left by them, and destroyed the next two days, were to make room for many of them on their travois.

the next two days, were to make room for many of them on their travois.

The harrowing sight of the dead bodies crowning the height on which Custer fell, and which will remain vividly in my memory until death, is too recent for me not to ask the good people of this country whether a policy that sets opposing parties in the field armed, clothed, and equipped by one and the same Government, should not be abolished. All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. A. RENO,

Major Seventh Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

THE ARMY.

SHERMAN ON RECRUITING THE REGULAR ARMY. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—In Gen. Sherman's examination before the House Committee on Military Affairs, he indorsed the Senate prop osition to increase the number of private sol-diers in the Indian country at least 2,500. He entertained no doubt that either Terry or Crook alone could whip the savages, if the savages hung together, but he was inclined to think the Indians would scatter, which would necessitate more men than would be required for a victory over their combined forces. As to securing recruits in time, he said they could be collected very rapidly now. Accounting for men not in the field, he said:

have never seen equaled. Every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled marksman, and with a range that exceeded our carbine, and it was simply impossible to show any part of the body before it was struck. We could see, as the day brightened, countless hordes of them pouring up the valley from out of the village, and seampering over the high points toward the places designated for them by their Chiefs, and which entirely surrounded our position. They had sufficient numbers to completely encircle us, and men were struck on the opposite side of the lines, from where the shots were fired. I think we were fighting

ALL THE SIOUX NATION,
and also all the desperadoes, renegades, half-breeds, and squaw men, between the Missouri and the Arkansas and east of the Rocky Mountains; they must have numbered at least 3,500 warriors. The fire did not slacken until about 9:30 a.m., and then we discovered that they were making a last desperate attempt, and which was directed against the line held by companies H and M; in this attack they charged close enough to use their bows and arrows, and one man, lying dead within our lines, was sounly about 10 or 12 feet long, some idea of the desperate and reckless fighting of these people may be understood. This charge of theirs was gallantly repulsed by the men on that line, led by Companies D and K, but were driven away by a like charge of the line, which I accompanied. We now had many wounded, and the question of water was vital, as from 6 p. m. of the previsus evening until now, 10 a.m. (about sixteen hours) we had been without.

A skirmish line was formed, under Col. Ben-

would be exposed to plunder and all the secidents of common property were not these men stationed as they are. Indeed, our five artillery regiments are mostly engaged in guarding public property, but recently, under pressure, we have taken nearly one-half of them, leaving the rest to take care of the guns, magazines, and property of the most valuable kind, on which Congress has expended millions of dollars, and which, if not watched, would run to decay or be carried off probably by people round about. I can account for every man in the army.

He fixed the strength of the army at the last returns at 24,670, but because of the discharges resulting from expiration of service, sickness, etc., he questioned if there were 16,000 men who are, properly speaking, in the line of battle. Nor can these be concentrated against the hostile redskins, for many of them are guarding the line of the railroad through the threatened Territories.

tile redskins, for many of them are guarding the line of the railroad through the threatened Territories.

One of the Committee asked him about the time of discharging new recruits, to which the General replied that the War Department would undertake to discharge them as soon as hostilities ceased, though he didn't put much faith in the men who would enlist under that promise. Such men "are not as good as they profess to be; they are a good deal better at bragging than fighting," said he.

"I would prefer to have the regular troops," he continued, "because with old Sergeants and about thirty standard men in each company you can ingraft upon that company any kind of men, and in six months the new men are very good soldiers. But in the case of volunteers, officers and noncommissioned officers are popular men, not men who have seen service. They are men who do not know how to cook their provisions or provide for themselves or their men. It takes about a year to make a good infrantry soldier and about three years to make a good cavalry soldier and about three years to make a good cavalry soldier, if you take an organization entire; but if you take a company of fifty old soldiers, and about three went to it, in a short time the new men would be almost as good as old ones, and they could hardly be told apart. They will learn from each other a great deal better than they can be taught. I would take a company of fifty old soldiers, such as we have on the frontier (than whom there are none better, for those men with Custer were just as good soldiers as men who had fought after four years of instruction in civil war), and ingraft upon that company another fifty men, a

He stated that the number of troops in the Southern States is 3,000 outside of Texas, which State demands more than any other, because of the necessity of protecting the Mexican border, and that none of these troops could be spared. Crook and Terry, he said, had about 2,500 each, of which Crook had 1,500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry, and Terry 1,600 infantry and 500 or 600 cavalry.

TERRY. NEWS TO JULE 26. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following was

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following was received here to-day:

CHICASO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Gen. Sherman; Gen. Terry informs me, under date of July 26, that he is now in full communication with Gen. Crook, and will move from his present camp at the mouth of the Big Horn to the Rosebud, starting July 27, and up the latter stream to form a junction with Crook, if necessary. Terry's depot will hereafter be at the mouth of the Rosebud. Terry does not give any information of importance. I should hear from Crook to-day or to-merrow. Forsyth, who was sent to see Terry, should be back at Bismarck in a day or two. Col. Mackenzie, with his companies, will not get to Cheyenne until next Wednesday.

Lieutenant-General.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
NILES, Mich., Aug. 5.—The Niles Riffes, Company F, Michigan State Troops, were presented with a beautiful stand of colors, by the sented with a beautiful stand of colors, by the ladies of this city, last night. The company were publicly drilled, and the Armory was packed with spectators. The Second Regiment M. S. T. go into camp at Grand Rapids Sunday night, to remain one week.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Special Busich to The Tribune.

Springrield, Ill., Aug. 6.—Gov. Beveridge, as Commander-in-Chief, has issued a complimentary order to the Governor's Guard upon their martial appearance on the occasion of their recent annual parade and review.

Special Expects to The Triangle.

DWIGHT, Ill., Aug. 6.—Julin Aliern, the proprictor of a liquor-saloon, was fined last night by Squire McIlduff \$150 for seiling liquor to parties to whom he had been warned not to sell. Ahern took an appeal. NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Max Stadler & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in clothing, have suspended, with liabilities of half a million.

CRIME. THE TRAIN-ROBBERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6.—Hobbs Kerry, or Carey, one of the suspected train-robbers, was taken from Otterville to Boonville yesterday and placed in jail in default of \$10,000 bail. Bruce Younger, another of those arrested. Bruce Younger, another of those arrested, is still held at Sedalia. Dispatches from there are Bruce Younger, another of those arrested, is still held at Sedalia. Dispatches from there are conflicting relative to the identification of these men. Some of them say these mea were clearly identified as participants in the train robbery, while others assert that neither of them have been identified. It is stated that an attempt will be made to effect Bruce Younger's release to-morrow by a writ of habeas corpus, and the report comes from Bonneville that an attempt to rescue Kerry by breaking open the jail by friends is apprehended. It is stated that no money was recovered from either Kerry or Younger, and that no tidings of the reported arrest of Charles Pitts near Cherokee, Kan., have been received at Sedalia.

Chief-of-Police McDonough has returned from Sedalia, where he went with Bruce Younger and Hobbs Kerry, the suspected train-robbers. He says Kerry was clearly identified as being of the party that robbed the train, and subsequently confessed to him (McDonough) that he was one of the party, and gave the names of the others in the gang. These names correspond with those already telegraphed, excepting that Bruce Younger was not present when the robbery was committed. There seems to be no doubt now that the whole party will be arrested within two or three days, and this gang of robbers and desperadoes completely broken up and brought to justice.

Another the section of the country o

the ravenous insects are depositing their eggs; and the probabilities are, they will not hatch until next season, which throws doubts upon the until next season, which throws doubts upon the prospects of 1877.

The wheat-harvest is almost completed, and it is fully an average one. Millions of bushels of wheat will shortly be passing over the great lines of transit for the Queen City. Never before in the memory of men was there a better prospect for corn. This region of country has immense herds of swine, and the corn-crop will visit Chicago in the form of pork. CYCLOPS.

MINNESOTA.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Lake City, Minn., Aug. 4.—We have received to date 4,000 bushels of barley. Quality fair, but yield light; average, 25 bushels per acre. The wheat-harvest is now progressing finely. Weather hot. We will get new wheat next week. Quality A 2, and average yield for this County of Wabashaw not over 8 bushels. The writer of this has been a resident here for twenty years, and this season is the first failure of the wheat-crop.

the wheat-crop.

a gubernatorial conference.

tv years, and this season is the first failure of the wheat-crop.

A GUBERNATORIAL CONFERENCE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL, Aug. 1, 1876.—Gen. H. H. Sibley, the Hon. John L. Merriam, P. H. Kelley, Esq., and Maurice Auerbach, Esq.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of the 24th ult., requesting from me a public expression of my intention to recommend to the Legialature, at its next session, the appropriation of a fund to be used as a bounty for the destruction of grass-hoppers in their embryo state.

The serious problem involved in this subject has of late occupied much of my attention, and I share with you and all good citizens the apprehension to which the repeated and prolonged devastation of the grasshoppers gave rise. I believe the time has arrived when an organized and determined effort for their extermination by the combined action of State, county, and township authorities is not only justified but demanded by a due regard to the public welfare; and it is my intention to earnestly commend the subject in my next annual message to the prompt and thorough consideration of the Legislature, and invoke from that body such action as in their judgment will best contribute to the end desired.

The latest reports, it is true, encourage the hope that the pests are about taking their departure for the present season, but the experience of the past forbids the conviction that they will not hereafter reappear in equal numbers. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, I have invited to a personal conference the tiovernors of the States and Territories directly suffering from grasshopper ravages, with the hope of obtaining a concert of action in furtherance of an object common to all. Very respectfully, J. S. Pillabuer, Governor.

[The St. Paul Pioneer-Press, of Aug. 4, indores the Governor's idea, "though it is reported that the 'hoppers, or most of them, have left the borders of Minnesota and taken their flight to regions beyond

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 4.—Farmers are now very busy with their harvest, and, judging from what is already cut and threshed, we can form

what is already cut and threshed, we can form tolerably accurate estimates of the yield of the coming crops in this county. As your corre-spondent stated nearly a month ago, but little wheat was sown in this vicinity last wheat was sown in this vicinity last spring; and, even of that little, not more than half will amount to anything. There were 38,984 acres of oats sown in Winnebago County this year, which will yield an average of 20 bushels per acre, as some of it is badly damaged by the rust and chinch-bug. This will give us 778,680 bushels of oats for the county. The wheat-crop will barely be enough for home-consumption. To show how unsuccessful our farmers have been lately in raising wheat, the following figures are quoted: 1874, 35,070 acres of wheat were sown; 1875, 24,687; and 1876, only 14,964, and this will certainly not average more than 5 bushels to the acre, making the total number of bushels of wheat 74,820, or not two bushels per capita of the population of the county. In round numbers, there are 75,000 bushels of corn planted in this county, which, at the present writing, bids fair to be a good crop, though on low ground a good deal of while each for fodder. This

crop seldom disappoints the farmer, and, with a well-filled corn-crib, he can weather through the severe winter, and his stock will look well in the spring. The ryc-crop has been exceeding-ly good, though barley was almost completely ruined by the ravages of the chinch-bugs.

INDIANA. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Goshen, Ind., Aug. 4.—Who can beat this? GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 4.—Who can beat this?
Mr. Emanuel Smiley, a farmer of this county,
living on Elkhart Prairie, cut in fourteen days
240 acres of wheat with one of W. A. Wood's
small-sized Harvesters, with S. D. Locke's
Binder attached. Not a single sheaf came unbound in shocking or stacking. The cost of
wire used for binding was 30 cents per acre.
The crop will yield an average of 20 bushels. If
any farmer can beat this work, I would like to
hear from him; until that time I shall consider
Elkhart County ahead. O. F. D.

WISCONSIN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Madison, Wis., Aug. 6.—Farmers have been busily harvesting this week, and will finish cut-ting the greater part of the grain next week. They find much less failure than expected, even in the wheat crop; and the general opinion now is that there will be generally, even in this coun-ty, half a crop of that.

Diplomatic, no effective step having been taken to reconcile the differences between the Houses. But, if Congress were, apart from this, ready to adjourn, no one seems to doubt that an accommodation would soon be reached.

At the closing of a concert, while a young gentleman was struggling with his hat, cane, overcoat, opera-glass, and his young lady's fan, all of which he was trying to retain on his lap, a suspicious-looking black bottle fell on the floor. "There," he exclaimed to his companion, "I shall lose my cough medicine." That was presence of mind for you.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Housekeepers.—The attention of heads of families is invited to the superior quality of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive.

BUSINESS CHANCES. HOTEL FOR SALE.

The Exchange Hotel of Newaygo, Mich. Newaygo is the county seat of Newaygo County, has a population of about 1,500; has a fine water jower; is the seat of manufacturing establishment which for rull operation of about 1,500; has a fine water jower; is the seat of manufacturing establishment which for rull operation; in the seat of the seat o

LAKE NAVIGATION. FOR BUFFALO.

For information, tickets, and state-rooms apply at office 119 South Clark st. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havrs, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (cabins provided with electric belia) will sail from Pier No. 43. North River, as follows: "PKRKIKE. Danre, Saturday, Aug. 5, 4, m.: ST. GERMAIN, Reculoux, Saturday, Aug. 19, 10 a. m.; LABRADON, Sanglier, Saturday, Aug. 19, 4, m.
Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, 3110 to \$120, according to accommodation; second, \$72; third cabin, \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$36, with superior accommedations, including wine, bedding, and utensits, without cutra charge. Steamers marked thus "do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DEBERIAN, Agant, \$5. Broadway, N. J. w. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st. corner Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

National Line of Steamships. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
EGYPT, July 29, 11:30a m | THE QUEEN. Aug. 12, 10am
ITALY....Aug. 5, 2 p m | SPAIN.....Aug. 19, 3 p. m

Cabin passage, 800, 870, and 880 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 22s, currency. Parts for £1 and upwards on Great R hain.

Apply to Parts for £2 and upwards on Great R hain.

Apply to Carrie and Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Plor, foot of Third-st. Moboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$50, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight Great Western Steamship Line.

New York Exchange Weak --- Clearings of the Week.

Limited Last Week.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Irregular.

Provisions Strong---Grain Tending Downwards.

FINANCIAL.

The operations of settlement-day gave the finan-cial situation of last week all it exhibited of life, and that was but a low order of vitality. The clear-ings of the first days of the month show that the business of the Board of Trade was less than would business of the Board of Trade was less than would

the markets.

The supply of paper was scant, and, toward the close of the week, bankers began to show a disposition to invest to some extent in the popular loan in its improved shape as a means of raising their dis-

mount of mercantile paper offered the very small. The demand from the coun-rediscounts to enable the accumulating produce and cattle to be carried is still able, and affords some employment here

Surplus funds.

There was no change in the rates of discount at banks. To customers 8@10 per cent are the tree; but on first-class collaterals many of them ald be glad to concede 1@2 per cent from these

On the street good paper was very scarce, and may be quoted at 6 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was weak between banks at 0 cents per \$1,000 premum. Transactions limit-d. The clearings were \$3,300,000.

CLEARINGS. The following were the clearings for the

Clearings. 2,800,628.96 4,147,787.81 4,800,669.05 3,581,253.13 8,381,261.96 3,372,726.40 237, 993, 21 303, 292, 93 556, 217, 38 282, 811, 95 245, 996, 31 429, 734, 63 .\$22,084,325.30 \$2,046,046.41 2,937,536.05

SILVER.
However theorists may speculate in regard to the each or the future value of silver, the real fact the people want it. The jingle of it is pleasant, d reminds them of the good times long gone by. one bank in a large town within 100 miles of the ity had not \$500 in silver and fractional currency, il put together. There can be no doubt that hange is very much scarcer in the country than it in the city. The city bank referred to sent to e city. The city bank referred to sent to -Treasury and inquired bow much silver to had. The reply was \$1,000, when \$100, all be gladly taken to supply the urgent de-of customers. It is to be hoped a remedy found for this state of things by the Gov-to officers during the coming week.

resords of the Treasury Department and of press show that the Coinage act of 1873 was submitted to the Forty-first Congress by the strement, with the report of the Deputy Comper of the Currency, on April 25, 1870, and that introduced in the Senate by Senator Sherand printed on April 28, reported from the nee Committee on Dec. 19, 1870, and again ced with amendments. It passed the Senate on 10, 1871, and was printed by order of the con Jan. 18, 1871. On Feb. 25, 1871, the W. D. Kelley, Chairman Committee on Coinseported the bill back with an amendment in sature of a substitute, when it was again 1871, and was printed by order of the Jan. 18, 1871. On Feb. 25, 1871, the D. Kelley, Chairman Committee on Coincreted the bill back with an amendment in are of a substitute, when it was again indrecommitted. Mr. Kelley again introduce bill in the Forty-second Congress. After able discussion it was again recommitted, and on again reconsidered in the House until session, when, on Feb. 9, 1872, it was from the Coinage Committee by Samel printed and recommitted, and on 3, 1878, reported back by Hooper mendments, printed and made a order for the 12th day of March until of. The bill finally passed the House May 2-ayes, 110; noes, 13. The bill was again in the Senste on May 29, 1872; and referred committee on Finance; reported back Dec. printed in the Senate on May 29, 1872; and referred to the Committee on Finance; reported back Dec. 16, 1872; reprinted and reported with amendments on Jan. 7, 1873, and again printed for the in formation of the Senate. It passed that body on Jan. 17 and went to the House. On Jan. 21, 1873, on metion of Mr. Hooper, the bill was again printed with amendments. Subsequently committees of conference were appointed, and the bill finally became a law Feb. 12, 1873, substantially as originally prepared at the Treasury. The bill as prepared at the Treasury. The bill as prepared at the Treasury omitted the silver dollar piece, and the report stated the reasons therefor. The silver dollar piece was omitted from the bill as it first passed the Senate, but in the bills reported by Mr. Hooper in the House a new silver dollar was proposed equal in weight to two half dollars. The Benate subsequently substituted the present trade dollar. The bill was printed separately eleven times, and twice in reports made by the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency—thirteen times in all—by order of Congress; was considered at leath by the Finance Committees of both Houses during ave different sessions, and discussed fully at various times.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD PRODUCT.

various times.

The Melbourne Argus of a late date contains stalestics regarding the produce in 1875 of the gold helds of Australia, compiled from the quarterly reports of Government Mining Surveyors and Registers. The gold builton and raw gold exported during 1875 amounted to 794, 163 oz, of which 709, 939 oz was the produce of Victoria. The volume of the gold specie exported during the same period was £1, 479, 016. The Mint received during 1875 385, 852 oz of Victoria gold and 103, 879 oz the produce of other colonies. In return it issued 1, 886, 000 in stock at the termination of the previous year. In order to arrive at the quantity of gold won during 1875, 11 in order to arrive at the quantity of gold won during 1876, 11 in necessary to the cector of the colonial metal, and gold held by the banks on the 31st permits of the colonial states of the colonial states. The survey of the colonial states was 68, 90d oz, as against 104, 700 oz, which operation reduces the total for 1875 to 1,058, 893 oz, or 43, 791 oz below the yield of the previous twelve months. The approximate average number of miners employed upon the gold fields of the colony during 1875 was 42, 005. DRPRESSION IN ENGLISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The few indications of a better feeling in the manufacturing districts, previously recorded, do not appear to have been maintained later on. The remark applies to textiles, as well as to the coal, iron, and metal trades. According to the Manchester Etaminer, "the late improvement was based parily upon an advanced notion, for which no adequate reason could be assigned; parily upon the assumption that production was about to be further largely curtailed, which is even yet far from being certain; and parily upon an idea that silver could not go lower, about which it is excreely too much to say that no one knows anything." The recent further reduction in operatives ways, it is worthy of remark, have not been followed by any strikes worth mentioning, the men as a rule, submitting to the lower scale with rea

of the Secretary of the Treasury by letter under date of Aug. 1, which authorized United States Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse to pay out \$300,000 silver coin for United States legal-Lender notes in sums not exceeding \$1,000 "in any one transaction." At 10 o'clock a long line of applicants was formed in the Sub-Treasury to get silver, and payments continued until 11:55 o'clock, when notice was given that the transactions of the general daily business of the transactions of the general daily business of the office would prevent the further exchange of silver coin for United States notes. The officials were not at all pleased with the number of applicants, and claimed that, if they had not stopped other payments, persons who had business te transact in the coin department would have received no attention whatever. In addition, it was a question how much longer their supply of silver would have held out with such an enormous demand. They had paid out about \$75,000 in the short time they were engaged in making payments. If this sum had been obtained for legitimate purposes, and had gone into circulation, there would have been no disastisfaction, but most of it was obtained for purposes of speculation.—New York Tribune, Aug. 4.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Only about \$4,000,000 silver coin available for issue is now on hand, and that amount is distributed among some dozen mints and offices scattered throughout the country. The coinage of July was exceptionally small, owing to the heat and the time taken in making the annual settlement required by law, and amounted to only about \$500,000, while the payments continued at the usual rate, \$100,000 aday, or about \$3,000,000 for the month. At the same rate of payment and coinage the silver would be exhausted before the middle of September. The Director of the Mint, however, anticipated an increased coinage and the sum transaction of the same through the country in exchange for greenbacks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

PORRIGN EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT BONDS *And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Gold closed at 112, the nly price of the day. Carrying rates, 1 per cent. Governments dull and steady. Railroad bonds generally firm and somewhat ac-

State bonds quiet and nominal. There was a firm undertone to the stock market this morning, and, with the exception of Illinois Central. the en-tire list advanced % to 1 per cent. Business was tire list advanced & to 1 per cent. Business was moderately active, the largest dealings having been in Lake Shore, Western Union, Delaware, Lackawana & Western, Michigan Central, and Rock Island. The greatest advance was made by Michigan Central and coal stock. The market became steady and remained until noon, with the exception of St. Paul common, which rose from 36% to 37%. Stocks were lower at the close, and were % to % per cent off from the best prices of the day, except in the case of Illinois Central, which recovered from 37% to 88. The dealings during the afternoon were very moderate, many brokers and operators having left for the country. The market closed dull and steady.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time

Bath years through	Receipts.		Shipments.	
DE CANADA	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
lour, brls	8,968	3,434	6.870	8, 149
heat, bu	8,880	30, 110	3,513	35, 192
orn, bu	226,086	101,045	282,911	160,004
ats, bu	17, 365	6,470	84,443	8, 331
ye, bu	2, 822	1.417	2,377	
arley, bu	2,639	2,900	1,716	400
rass seed, bs.	49, 285	715	30,982	56, 838
axseed, Ds			45,000	*** *****
corn. bs		2,700	25, 283 .	******
meats, bs	132,570	64, 300	752, 119 1	498,919
eef, tes			50 .	
ef. bris.				. 8
rk, bris		130	1, 228	545
rd, bs	23,560	40, €00	420,642	118, 461
llow, bs	30, 625	2,728	2,000	45,825
itter, bs	105, 409	128, 508	178,740	289, 116
ve Hogs, No.	4,605	6,547	6,984	5,419
ttle. No	4,049	3,732	4,277	3,814
eep, No	1, 185	1,481	759 .	-,01.
des, Bs	167, 352	182, 184	158, 150	150, 120
ghwines, bris	308	14	222	137
ool, Ds	428, 730	288,731	286,079	195,580
tatoes, bu	887	150		600
al, tons				
y, tons		*******		
mber, m	4, 236	5,745	1.615	1,647
ingles, m	2,849	2, 425	550	333
			2,140	4.321
mitry, ba		. 300		
ultry, ba ultry, coops.	73	7		
res nkes	382	311	40	31
gs, pkgs eese. bxs	5, 327	3,641	1,527	787
apples, bris.	573	369		

G. applea, bris. | 5,327 | 3,641 | 1,527 | 787 | G. applea, bris. | 573 | 369 | 1,527 | 787 | G. applea, bris. | 573 | 369 | 1,527 | 787 | G. applea, bris. | 573 | 369 | 1,527 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 787 | 78

36,313 268,807 1,422,434 272,457 46,665 9,254 29,059 17,369 40,812 173,635 1,225,000 225,295 5,213 28,736 17,628 The following were the exports from New York July 29, July 22, July 31, 1878. 1878. 12, 155 32, 000 527, 630 500, 000 885, 000 167, 775 471, 194 73, 430 THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were not yery active on Saturday, and the principal cereals again tended downward, while provisions were firmer. The weather seemed to have as much as anything else

downward, while provisions were firmer. The
weather seemed to have as much as anything else
to do with the tone of the grain markets. It
threatened rain, which was needed, and came later
in the day. The condition of the wheat in store
was again the subject of much conversation and
comment, but no additional facts were elicited.
The receipts were again small, except in corn, and
the shipping movement rather alow.

There was no noticeable change in the position
of the dry goods market. Quietude pervaded nearly
all departments, and the aggregate distribution
was comparatively light. A steady and firm feeling
prevalled. Groceries were only moderatively active. Refined sugars were offered at '4c ''off'
from previous figures, with which exception
Priday's quotations were fully sustained all around.
There was an improved tone to the tea market, the demand being more active and prices
showing more strength. The butter market
continues active and firm. The receipts
were large, but thus far the demand
has kept pace with the supply, there
being at the moment no accumulation here of any
consequence. Cheese was quoted quiet and unchanged. Dried fruits remain dull, with little
fluctuation in values. There was a fair demand
for cured fish at about former quotations. Prices
of leather, bagging, paints, and ofls ranged the
same as Friday. There was a light demand for
coal and wood at steady figures.

Lumber was quiet and unchanged. The offerings at the docks were light, and nearly all sold
early in the day. The retail market continues
quiet and easy, though the upper grades are held

ings at the docks were light, and nearly all sold early in the day. The retail market continues quiet and easy, though the upper grades are held with more firmness, owing to the light receipts and prospect of a deficiency in the supply. Wool was quoted firm under a continued fair inquiry and moderate offerings. Broom-corn was dull and weak. Timothy seed was more active at lower prices, but other varieties were quiet. The offerings of hay were moderate, but there were very few buyers in the market, and holders found it hard work to dispose of their consignments at the old prices. Native green fruits were abundant and easy, some kinds of berries being lower. Poultry

easy, some kinds of berries being lower. Fourty and eggs were unchanged. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 1½c for corn to Buffalo, 2½c for wheat to Port Colborne, and 5½c for do to Kingston. Rail delphia, 17%c to Baltimore, and 26c to Boston, per 100 bs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rai were quoted at 9c for corn and 9%c for wheat to points. Freight engagements were reported for 40,000 bu wheat and 165,000 bu corn.

POREIGN IMPORTATIONS
received at thicago Castoms Aug. 5, 1876: Rock-well Bros., 20 brls oat-meal; Fowler Bros., 600 sacks sait. Duties collected, \$1, 289.03.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the

In store at	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,
New York		989,651	1,284,870	53,915
Albany Buffalo				
Chicago				345, 386
Milwaukee	1.072,487	7, 219		91, 185
Duluth		6,210	90, 101	91, 100
reledo,		234, 499	197,922	
Detroit	112,081	17, 293	46, 248	1,008
Oswego	100,000			
Boston	222	101,628	155, 610	
t. Louis	97, 460	208, 529	73, 158	24, 435
Peoria	842	65,887	45, 439	
Indianapolis.	14,757		34,742	
oronto	351,042		12,659	
Iontreal	238, 683	128, 572	181,689	
hiladelphia		1,000,000		
Baltimore	16,440	984, 262		*********
ake shpt's wk		1,087,848		
Rail ship'ts wk		554.470	246, 464	
on N. Y. C'nals	900,000	387.000		
anoat M. I	900,000	550, COO	475,000	
ot July 29, '78	9, 181, 217	7 544 009	9 579 993	552,702
ot July 22, 76	9, 659, 660	7.594.521	4.008.144	573, 010
ot July 15, '78	10, 341, 258	8, 124, 774	3, 757, 008	526,820
ot July 8, '78	10, 168, 717	7, 861, 032	3, 846, 949	538, 430
ot July 1, '78		8, 144, 655	3, 780, 990	550, 208
ot June 24, '78	9, 122, 788	7, 839, 157	3, 479, 348	517, 381
ot June 17, '78		7, 557, 017	8, 445, 416	516, 996

Tot June 10, 76 10, 258, 889 6, 540, 119 3, 379, 878 520, 906 Tot July 31, 75 9, 860, 326 8, 912, 610 1, 507, 204 13, 457

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate but stronger, in sympathy with the facts that hogs were in small supply and that Liverpool was stronger on land. There was little doing for this month, the in small supply and that Liverpool was stronger on lard. There was little doing for this month, the August trades being pretty well closed up and not much for shipment, but the outward movement of product during the week indicates that sales for this purpose were more numerous than reported. The falling off in the receipts of hogs here and at other points is stimulating demand, as it shows a decrease in the manufacture of summer product, and it is thought that cutting will be comparatively light this and next month, as it is believed there are few hogs now ready for market, though plenty are maturing for winter.

The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

Pork, Lard, Hams Shoulders Middles, tes.

Wkend'g 8,305, 8,009, 739, 235,943, 747,636, 75 m wk73, 1,305, 1,899, 790, 402,183, 4,538,124 Since Nov 1, 75... 238,500,248,500,50,004 31,196,033,286,517,785 Sime time 74-5... 238,836,224,932,67,207,32,791,876,223,503,726

FLOUR—Was less active, but in moderate demand nevertheless, one or two lots being wanted for shipment, in addition to the usual demand from the local trade. Holders asked a slight advance in some cases, but there was no general change in quotations. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters on private terms, and 850 bris spring extras partly at \$5.50ge.25. Total, 950 bris. The market closed quiet at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$5.250g.00; holice spring extras, \$5.0061.00; choice spring extras, \$5.0061.00; choice spring extras, \$5.0065.00; medium do, \$4.75@5.00; abipping extras, \$4.25@4.75; choice patents, \$6.50@7.50; common do, \$5.75@6.00; sour springs, \$3.00@3.50; spring superfines, \$2.50@3.00. Rye flour, \$3.95@4.10.

Brun—Was more active and easier. Sales were reported of 90 tons at \$10.00 on track.

Modilings—Sales were 30 tons fine at \$19.00 on track.

Oorn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was tame and easier, being at times weak. BREADSTUFFS.

Middings—Sales were 30 tons fine at \$19.00 on track.

Corn. Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was tame and easier, being at times weak, but without any wide change in quotations. Liverpool reported a downward tendency, with liberal offerings, while New York was reported strong, chiefy in the hands of holders, with more inquiry but little doing, and our receipts were very small. The local influences were, however, weak. Rumors had been circulated to the previous evening calculated to depress the market, and an operator in puts had announced his intendion to deliver large quantities, while the greater quantity of moisture in the atmosphere was unfavorable to stirring the wheat in store. There was, however, more disposition to take out the wheat if prices had been satisfactory. It was understood that orders were here for several carposes, but limited to figures which would only asimit of paying about 87%c cash, and as the market did and the work of the price the orders were not allowed the strong of the price the orders were not allowed the strong of the price the orders were not allowed. The work of the price the orders were not allowed the strong of the price the orders were not allowed to strong the same and the strong of the price the orders were not allowed to strong the same and the price of the price the orders were not allowed to strong the same and the th

with the regular market. Sales were 1,000 bu No. 2 at 80c; 800 bu by sample at 856-80c on track; and 400 bu do at 95c free on board cars. Total, 2,200 bu. CORN—Was quiet and week, declining 146-80c per by, though reported with an upward tendency in Liverpool, but New York was duil. Our receipts were again rather large, but the stocks in store appear to have decreased about 350,000 bu during the week under liberal shipments. The downward tendency of wheat was the chief cause of the weakmen in orm, as it encouraged short selling by parties who did not believe that the ohe can be sustained without the other, and had more confidence in taking that course than if the rules of the weakmen in orm, as it encouraged short selling by parties who did not believe that the ohe can be sustained without the other, and had more confidence in taking that course than if the rules of the property of the rule of LIVE STOCK.

Togs.
7,750
10,924
12,507
10,852
4,605
8,600 Total.
Same week in 1875.
Last week
Week before last.
Shipments
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday... 50, 238 44, 054 44, 216 57, 779 .24, 879 .20, 854 .26, 731 .17, 824 1,623 1,610 2,988 8,359 4,277 3,306 3,523 5,458 6,451 6,984 759

1,550 bs. \$4.7565.00 Good Beeres Well-fattened sizers weigh-ing 1,200 to 1,350 bs. 4.5004.65 Medium Grades Steers in fair fiesh, weighfedlem Grades—Steers in rair ness, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 bs.
butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 bs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1.050 bs.
inferior—Light and thin cowa, helfers, stags,
bulls, and scalawag steers.
Texas—Through droves.
Veals—Per 100 bs. 8.0003.50

Veals—Fer 100 ha.

HOGS—The hog trada opened fairly active the past week, with prices firm at a unall advance, but the markerially increased receipts of Tuckay caused a sharp reatice, the market receding to gold. It is not shown to be a compared to the service before. Later in the week the market again developed strength, and during Friday and Saturday most of the decline was recovered, the market closing only a fraction below the prices current on the date of our previous review. More than half of the supply passed into the bands of shippers. Light weights—droves averaging view. More than half of the supply passed into the hands of shippers. Light weights—droves averaging less than 230 hs—still comprise the bulk of the receipta, of the demand is still chiefly centered in bacon grades, and such continue to command the best prices. There was a small supply for Saturday's market, and with a good local and shipping demand to meet sellers were enabled to advance prices about 5-310 per 100 lbs, sales making at \$6.35.66.50 for common to prime heavy, and at \$6.456.65 for poor to choice light. Estra Philadelphia grades sold as high as \$6,75. There were sales of inferior lots at \$6.036.25. The market closed firm with the pens empty. One year ago prices ranged from \$7.5026.51.0, a difference of about \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

SHERP—The supply continuing light, the market has remained very firm. Sales had about the same range as for the previous week, but the average of prices was somewhat higher. Good to choice qualities were readily disposed of at \$4.004.75, while common to medium sold at \$3.0063.75. There were sales of extra at \$4.80 dbs.00, and of scalawages at \$2.5062.75. Lambe continue scarce, and may be quoted in demand at \$1.5062 2.75 per head, according to quality.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet Saturday, the offerings

Aug. 3, 78 8, 395 8, 609 739 1, 235, 943 7, 347, 636 Sm wk r5 1, 305 1, 969 790 452, 183 4, 553, 124 Since Nov 1, 75.... 234, 504 248, 500 50, 004 31, 196, 053 286, 517, 785 Sme time 238, 836 224, 932 67, 207 32, 791, 876 223, 508, 796 Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and shoulders.

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. nams and store left ever. Good lumber was nominally firm at \$10.500813.50, and piece stuff steady at \$7.50. Coarse inch was dull at \$7.5068.25. Shingles were quotable at \$2.0062.25, and lath at \$1.15 ch. 200.25.

*Includes all cut meats except Include S. P. nams and store remains quiet. Clear lumber is quiet but fire, owing to light receipts and the prospect that they will continue so. as a large proportion of the good logs are being out into deals for export. Common stiff is selling in small lote at quotations:

**First and second clear.

**First and second clear.

**First and second clear.

**Clear flooring. first and second.

**Sister Solution of the good logs

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL Agg. 5-11:30 a.m.—Breadstufe-FlourNo. 1, 1991, No. 2, 21345

American.

Breadstuffs—Steady; California white wheat average, 98 6d@68 9d; do club, 98 8d@108 2d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 88@88 3d; winter red Western, 98@86 de, Flour-Western canal, 2.8 9d@238. Corn-Western mixed, 228 9d@258. Osts—38.938 6d. Barley—38 6d. Puss—Canadian, 36s.

Provisions—Frime mess pork, 85s. Prime mess beef, 728 6d. Lard, 508 6d.

Barley—38 6d.

Spirits Phiroleum—98@98 6d; refined do, 138 9d@14s.

Linaed 6li—248.

Common Resin—48 9d; pale, 15s.

Spirits Turpenine—24s 6d.

Cheese—438,

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Refined Petroleum—138 6d.

Linaed Oli—248@24s 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Grain—Wheat opened stronger; 1630 dearer as to grade and condition; but, after 'Change, the advance was partly lost; sales of 134,000 bu at 830631,10-for ungraded spring, poor to good; 85% 995 for No. 3 spring; 97ce31,000 for kin-dried No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.05 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring, steamer to good fair condition; prime No. 1 Milwaukee spring held at \$1.1261,15, with \$1.10 bid. Rye dull, Western hot to prime \$0666c. Corn more active business at a snade easier prices, with sales of 121,000 bu at 50c for hot; \$4656c for ungraded mixed, chiefly at 57c; 58c for graded steamer yellow; 30,000 bu Western mixed; 57c; 58c for graded steamer yellow; 30,000 bu Western mixed sold for delivery on all of August at 57c; market lower and closed dull. Oats steady for choice, with a fair inquiry, but dull for inferior; sales of 41,000 bu at 30642c for range of Western State mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30642c for range of Western State mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30642c for range of Western State mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30642c for range of Western State mixed; 30639c for Western mixed; 30639c for State of the sta

\$19.40 bid and \$20.00 asked; for September \$19.60 bid and \$19.80 asked, and for October, \$19.50 bid, and \$19.80 asked, Cut-meats—July middles rather more steady at 10%10% (asked). for October, \$19.50 bld, and \$19.85 asked. Cut-meats
—July middles rather more steady at 10510%c for
Western long clear. Lard opened firmer and active;
afterwards was lower and dull; prime steads on spot
quoted at \$11.50; sales of 7,500 tes for September at
\$11.53\%\\$11.65, elosing at \$11.22\%\\$11.55; October
quoted at \$11.63\%\\$11.65.

Sugar-Refined quiet; raw, more active and firmer,
though without quotable change in price; fair to good
refining quoted at \$\%\\$90; prime, \$\%\\$1; centrifugal,
\$\%\\$10.65.

Whisky—The market cantinned quiet, with buyers at \$1.14%, and sellers at \$1.15 per gal.

\$1.14% and sellers at \$1.15 per gal.

\$1.14% and sellers at \$1.15 per gal.

\$2.06 to the Western Associated Press.

New York. Aug. 5.—Cotton—Firm, at 126212-1-66

12%c; Futures firm. Lagrast. 13%c; September, 12-3-32c;

\$2.25 to the control of the

Bice quiet but steady.

Privoleum—Quiet and unchanged; crude, 94/c; refined,
175/c; casea, 175/c.
Auphtha—City, 11c.
Birnined Rein—Quiet at \$1.55@1.70. Nachtha—Cliy, 11c.

Strained Resin—Quiet at \$1.55@1.7e.

Strained Resin—Quiet at \$1.55@1.7e.

Spirits Turpenshim—Steady: 50c.

Eggs—Steady; Western, 15@19c.

Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 23c;

California do, 50c21c; common do, 18c21c.

Weet—Demand light, but holders from at 97@45c;

pulled, 20235c; unwashed, 10c24c; Taxas, 10234c.

Proteisons—Fort heavy; new mess, \$10.75. Beef unchanged. Middles from; Western long clear, 1034c;

city do, 104c. Lard—Market dull; prime steam.

\$11.50.
Butter-Firm; Western, 13@25c.
Charas-3@95c.
Charas-3@95c.
Wister-Quiet; \$1.115 bid; \$1.15 asked.
Mehais-Mannfactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot lake do: pig fros dill: Scotch, \$27.0029.00;
American, \$19.00623.00; Russia sheeting, 12e in gold.
Noils-Quiet; cut, \$3.10; clinch, \$4.60@5.35; horse-thoe, No. \$20626. Anos, No. 8, 202306.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AUS. 5.—Seed—Cloverseed, \$17.000
18.00, new timetally \$1.55.—Seed—Cloverseed, \$17.000
18.00, new timetally \$1.55.—Seed—Cloverseed, \$17.000
18.00, new timetally \$1.55.

Possion of the control of th

87. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged:
mane. 225 baics.
Flow—Steady and firm for sound; medium fall extras,
84. 50@5. 00; other grades dull,
Groins—Whest market easier for No. 2 red fall cash;
option steady; No. 2 do, 81. 16%@1.17 bid, cash; small
sales early as \$1.17%, cash; \$1.17%&1.18, September;
No. 3 do, \$1.01@1.02. Corn active and lower: Western mixed, 41%@40e cash; 41% august; 42%@42%c
September; sustable Cetobor. Oat firmer; No. 2,
30%c cash; 35%c September. Rye, market dull at 50%
50%c bid. Barley, some offerings, but no bids.
Flatby—Steady and unchanged at \$1.1.0 bid.
Bulk meats—Market dull dera sign; 50, held at \$18.75 at
the close. Lard higher at \$11.28 asked; \$1.1.0 bid.
Bulk meats—Market dullera sign; 50, held at \$18.75 at
the close. Lard higher at \$11.28 asked; \$1.1.0 bid.
Bulk meats—Market dullera sign; 61 clear rib, 16%@11c.
Flow—Market dullera, sign; 61 clear rib, 16%@11c.
Sound bul; cash, 2.000 bul; vre, 2.000 bul; boron,
50.000 bul; cash, 2.000 bul vre, 2.000 bul; barley, none;
hogs, 750 head; cattle, 600 head.
Louisville. Aug. S.—Oaten—Steady at 11c.
Flow—Nominally unchanged; catra, \$3.002 3.25;
catas family, \$3.75@4.00; A No. 1, \$3.25@ 5.50; fanor,
\$7.76@6.20.
Groin—Wheat in fair demand; red, 50@55c; amber,
50@61.05; white, \$50.081.00. Corn—Market dull;
No. 1 white, 47c; No. 1 mixed, 45c. Rye, 600. Oats—
Chelea, 33c; mixed, 31c.
Hoy—Nominally unchanged.
Frovisions—quiet. Fort., \$19.75. Shouldera, 75c;
clear rib, 10%c; clear, 115c. Hams—Sugarcured, 120.145. Lard quiet; theroe, 13c; Eag.
\$31.75.
Whitsy—\$1.10.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Quiet and firm at

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.-Cotton-Quiet and firm at Henr-Quiet and steady.

Four-Quiet and steady.

Frain-Wheat st. a 17, and in fair demand at 8006

\$1.05. Corn quiet but arm at 45646c. Oats firmer at

Exaction. Rye steady, with a fair demand at 86656c.

Barley quiet and steady at 70675c.

Frostnons-Pork steady, with a fair demand, at \$19.00

cash: \$10.25 bid. buyer August. Lard strong; steam.

14111c; Kettle, 125613c; carrent makes, 105(20156c.)

Bulk meats fair and higher at 756256c.

Bulk meats fair and higher at 756256c.

Whiter-Choice firm; Western reserve, 18620c; Central Ohio, 17618c.

TOLEDO.

OO bu; oata, 6.000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 650 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oata, 2,000 bu.
MILWAUKER, Aug. 5.—Flour—Neglected and nominal.

MILWAUKER, Aug. S.—Flow—Neglected and nomindicates—Wheat opened quiet and a shade lower, and
closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.07%; hard, \$1.14.
No. 2 Milwaukee, \$5.60; September, \$9.56; October,
960; No. 3, 82½6. Corn steady and in fair demand;
No. 2, 47c. Oats lower; No. 2, 30c. Rye nominally
steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65c; September, 70c.

Freights—Quiet and unchanged; wheat to Buffalo, 2c;
Oswego, \$54,85.4c.

Receipts—Flour, 9, 500 bris; wheat, 25, 000 bu.

Bilpments—Flour, 9, 500 bris; wheat, 15, 000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Flour—Good steady and firm;
common dull and weak.

Grois—Wheat fairly active and firm: Western red.
\$1.1541, 25. Corn—Western friner; Western mixed,
\$74,657.6c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 360;
mixed, 35c. Ry steady and the start of the steady of th

Price unchanged. Common extrat, 5a. 25-25-76, 101.

Prices unchanged. Common extrat, 5a. 25-25-76, 101.

Oroin-Mixed and yellow corn, 60065c. Osts firm; mixed and No. 2 white, 81637c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Grain-Wheat-Quiet and firm; naics, 7.300 bu No. 1 Hard Duluth, \$1.18; 2 cars of No. 2 Milwankee Club at 96508c. Corn mactive; No. 2 nominal at 51c. Osts nominal at 34035c. Rye quiet.

Preights—Unchanged. TOBACCO.

MARINE.

CHICAGO. ARRIVALS—Stim Huron, South Haven, sundries; etmr Alpens, Manitowoc, sundries; tmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop C. Rietz, Manistee, lumber; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; schr A. Rust, Maskegon, lumber; schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber; schr Alperine, Cleveland, coal; schr E. P. Royce, Mark's River, telegraph poles; bark Naiad, Oconto, lumber; schr John Marks, Manistee, lumber; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Herachel, Menominee, lumber; schr John Marks, Manistee, lumber; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Herachel, Menominee, lumber; schr Alpena, lumber; schr Grand Haven, lumber; schr William Crosthwatis, fron ore; brig Commerce, Menominee, lumber; schr Alpena, lumber; schr Alpena, lumber; schr Sonora, Grand Haven, lumber; schr William Crosthwatis, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Alpena, lumber; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Sonora, Menomine, lumber; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Lafrienier, schr Jumber; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Lafrienier, schr Jumber; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Lafrienier, schr Jumber; schr Jumber; schr Jumber; schr Jumber; schr

LAKE FREIGHTS. LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Were in moderate request Saturday at unchanged rates, corn being reported as taken for Buffalo at 1½c. Charters: To Buffalo—Props Idaho and Montana, corn through, and schrs A. M. Peterson and H. N. Sage, corn at 1½c. To Port Colborne—Schrs J. P. March, wheat, at 2½c. To Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn, through. Capacity equal to 24,000 bu wheat and 185,000 bu corn. In the afternoon a vessel was chartered for 17,000 bu wheat to Kingston at 5½c.

Milwarker, Aug. 4.—For small vessels there was a light demand to-day to take wheat to Kingston, but aside from that there did not appear to be any, and rates considered nominal at 2c on wheat to Buffalo. Some carriers, however, assert wheat to Municion Some carriers, nowever, assert that they would not accept less than 2½ c. Engagements to Kingston were schred. T. Mott, 13,000 bu wheat at 5½c, and A. J. Dewey, 15,000 bu wheat at 5½c.

wheat at 5%c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—The steam sand barge Cashler has gone into the Wells street dock of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to have a leak stopped....

Capt. Ben Eyster was busily engaged allday Saturday in repairing and putting in first-class condition his dry-dock in the North Branch... The tug Protection went out Friday night in search of a tow and did not come back until Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. She brought in the barge Jessie Linn... The tug Monitor went out Friday evening, and did not return until Saturday night... The schr Sage ran into the schr Lucy Clark near Van Buren street bridge Saturday and carried away her sprit-sail yard... The schr Sasco, which arrived Saturday with a cargo of lumber and iron ore, was a week on her way from the Straits to this port. Contrary and light winds were the cause of her slow sailing. The iron ore is consigned to parties in Milwsukee, and will be taken there as soon as the deckload of lumber is disposed of..... The tug Satisfaction towed the schr Lumberman to South Chicago Saturday afternoon, with a cargo of lumber.... The water in the river is unusually clear at present. Even the South Branch is said to be tolerably clear up to the mouth of the canal.... There were but few vessels at the lumber market Saturday evening, and, as the wind is from the south and light, the fleet is not expected in until to-morrow.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 6.—Down—Props St. Joseph, Scotia, Portage, Nashua, City of Fremont, St. Louis, Quebec, Porter, Chamberlain, Badger State, Metamora and barges; schrs Pamlico, Eagle Wing, Erastus Corning, Hattie Wells, Champion, Monticello, Scotia, Maria Martin.

Up—Props R. Holland, J. Bertschy, City of Duluth, Winona, Winslow, Huron City, H. C. Schnoor, Oswegatchie, Colorado, Commodore, Arizona and barges; schrs Pierrepont, S. F. Gale, J. H. Miner, D. G. Williams.

Wind—South; gentle.

Weather—Fine.

The tug Vulcan, with a raft in tow, broke down off Point aux Barques yesterday. The tug Torrent was sent to tow her in, while the tug Owen takes the raft in charge.

Bilivasiaes thin as seeme. Ray quiete Project of the Tobacco.

TOBACCO.

Reported for The Priess by discander Barthill, To Loursville, Ang. S.—The market this week presented no specially saw and important features from that of last week.

On Monday there was more lively reding prevailed, satisfed some that by the presence of some Cincinnation by the properties of the project of

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. cket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 78 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depote.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty second-st.

Ticket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge,
Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. | 12:30 p. m. | 1:0 p. m. | 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex. | 9:00 p. m. | 8:05 p. m. | 8t. Louis & Springfield & Texas | 9:00 p. m. | 7:40 a. m. | Petra and Feoria Fast Express | 9:00 p. m. | 4:05 p. m. | Petra Apress | 9:00 p. m. | 8:05 p. m. | Petra Apress | 9:00 p. m. | 8:05 p. m. | Petra Apress | 9:00 p. m. | 8:05 p. m. | Petra Apress | 9:00 p. m. | 8:05 p. m. | Research | 9:00 p. m. | 8:05 p. m. | 9:00 p. m. | 8:05 p. m. | 9:00 p. m. | 8:05 p. m. | 9:00 p. m. | 9

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. 6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 11:10 a. m. 10:20 p. m. \$5:40 a. m. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickel Office, 83 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. Milwankee Express.

Milwankee Express 8:25 a m. 7:30 p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express 10:00 a m. 10:00 a m. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express 5:05 p. m. 11:00 a m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express 9:15 p. m. 17:00 a m. All trains run via Milwankee. Ticket for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Pratris du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office. 121 Handolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

St. Louis Express 8:40 a m. 8:45 p. m.

Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEOAD
Depota, foot of Lake-st., indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Officea St.

Clark-st., and at depota.

Mail and Express.

Ottawa and Streator Passeng r 7:25 a. m. 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng r 7:25 a. m. 7:40 p. m.
Bookford, Dubuque & Sioux
City.

Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.
Atchison & St., Joseph Exp.
Aurora Passenger.

Aurora Passenger.

Aurora Passenger.

Aurora Passenger.

Aurora Passenger.

Aurora Passenger.

S:30 p. m.

S:50 p. m.

S:55 a. m.

10:00 p. m.

S:55 a. m.

Tota m.

Tota m.

Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.

Pacific, Indiana-av.

Since m.

S:50 p. m.

S:55 a. m.

Tota m.

Since m.

S:50 p. m.

S:50 p. m.

S:50 p. m.

S:55 a. m.

S:50 p. m.

S:55 a. m.

S:55 a. m.

Tota m.

Since m

PITTSBURG. P1. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

OHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIU BAILBOAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta, Tickstoffice 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

GOOBRIONS STRAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) sa m. Saturday Boat don't leave until the for Grand Hayen, Grand Hayles, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted).

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted).

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted).

Saturdays excepted).

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday.

For Luchington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday.



FURSI Fun and Trimming. All and relining Prist Magison at Addison at Addison

DISHON

The Copperhead K mocracy at Las Its Leng

gerously Near of the St The Confederates Vote

Its Crooked Fangs 1

ising to Resume Assuring Certainty tha Be Killed Ere It

Again. Details of the Passage of Repeal Bill in the urday.

Special Dispatch to T WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug cay fairly declared itself in a postponement of the period of specie payments. litical ingenuity may discove act, the fact remains that the ing down a proposition which rangement for the preparation to facilitate the restoration sed a bill which repeals was not reached rate struggle between Currency Committee this at Resumption act, with the

majority for the bill that i head and the control of an hour after he presented thout an opportunity votes upon some measure towards the substitution of in place of the date clause. If used to permit an amendment upon. The opposition to the publicans and Democrats all the control of the properties of the publicans are prevented a discontinuous control of the publicans are prevented a discontinuous control of the publicans are prevented a discontinuous control of the publicans are prevented as discontinuous control of the publicans are publicans are publicans are publicans as a publicans are publicans upon. The opposition to the publicans and Democrats all pustering, prevented a quot call of the House. After an nonsense, Cox felt that THE OFFOSITION WAS TOO and permitted the Hewitt bill substitute. The Hewitt bill for the appointment of with instructions to report the appointment of the means to facilitate the to specie payments. Cox's per lay in the fact that I Hewitt bill to be presented in the shape of a substitute, in ditional section to the bill. The Hewitt bill to be presented in the shape of a substitute, in ditional section to the bill. The result was that the firm upon the substitute. Had the ty for it, the Banking and Curwould have been utterly dwhole measure driven from Hewitt bill was defeated, majority, the vote being days. It seemed at one Hewitt substitute would prevathe roll-call, Cox and the leating were very busy frumn The responsibility for the reclause must be ascribed to Though a considerable numbe of that party opposed the bill

Though a considerable number of that party opposed the bill A GREAT MAJORITY with the hard-money men of themselves in direct antagoni measure. Cox was challer why he did not propose so ative measures suggested but declined to answer. To forced through entirely as trick. There were few hos cept those cast by Represent the conviction that no date a specie resumption. specie resumption.

repeal bill, and was not prerepeal bill, and was not prerelation. It is maintained the left in the Resumption act is secretary of the Treasurand hoard gold preparatory to the the Resumption act is secretary of the date clause is stricker ing act was passed by a Some of the Western Repub voted for the repeal are applicated for the repeal will their section. This apprehe shared by very few. There is ever in this Democratic votin the slightest expectation the act upon it. The action to other effect than as an election of the refect than as an election of the refect than as an election because a reasured to call it, was no satisfaction here which Tilden's letter, or message are anxious to call it, was no satisfaction here which Tilden's letter, or message are anxious to call it, was no satisfaction here which Tilden's letter, or message are anxious to call it, was no satisfaction here which Tilden's letter, or message are anxious to call it, was no satisfaction of the contents, and the document which an electic does not remove. Con the Congressmen have full selves of the contents, and the clare it to be an ingenio lesuitical bid for the green back. Democratic party. That it for that yote and no pression of Tilden's optimized to the conduct of Her Chairman of the Democratic tee, and of Ben Willis, was and Willis are the confit Tilden, were among his movers at St. Louis, and have the private councils of the pachoen friends and follow fore, Hervitt and Willis led the notion of the Bauking mittee for the refeal of the greenbackers in the part to declare, with much came Tilden's declarations in his letter, or les his most chosen fers had been misled.

The result of to-day's act so far as that part of the left to create the distrust in the armast inflationists from the in the Democratic party that his letter, for he has make at the part of the left to create the distrust in the any hours, however, that Thot disposed to construe the tionists would. In this respective sould. In this respective sould. In this respective

Mr. Cox, the Chairman of Banking and Currensy, reporsections of the Resumption a which directs the Secretary of the Mr. Cox the Secretary of the Secretary of the Mr. Cox the Secretary of th

EDUCATIONAL.

ctice and a state of perfection ithout boats. Besides, crews unted before the stations are with life-saving apparatus.—It is a prophetic fact that boats are now seen on the re being built nor likely to be sent depression continues, it is not far distant when there boats of any kind fit for use, it is not far distant when there boats of any kind fit for use, it is not far distant when there boats of any kind fit for use, it is not far distant when there boats of any kind fit for use, it is not far with the control of the contr

lose boatmen who for want of ransporting cargoes for whatsaving nothing, and are likely in debt on account of their the railroads seem deterals, and with the assistance in authority are making good Journal.

The bark True Love, which cargo of ice from Norway at burg, is one of the oldest craft tat Philadelphia in 1764, and and has braved "the battle since. Her registered tonlength from stem to stern is pt. Joseph Veiser, the masrong, stanch, and entire, notat antiquity. The builders of are unknown, their names he intervening period. Durof the True Love she was one hall whalers afloat. Even.

EPARTURE OF TRAINS

D TIME TABLE.

prence Marks. - † Saturday ex-

THWPSTERN RAILWAY, k-st. (Sherman House) and 73 Madison-st., and at the depote. Leave. | Arrive. 4:45 p. m. • 10:45 a. m • 4:45 p. m. • 9:55 a. m • 3:45 a. m. • 7:00 p. m Wells and Kinzie-sts.

CENTRAL BAILROAD. L. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *Line)... * 5.00 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. *9.00 a. m. *8:00 p. m. *4.00 p. m. *10:20 a. m. *5.15 p. m. \$8:00 a. m. *10:20 a. m. 9.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. nday Ex. ; Monday Ex. § Daily. b ST LOUIS and CHICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES. Side, near Madison-st. bridge, Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Leave. | Arrive. Past Ex. *12:30 p, m. * 1: 0 p. m. 1 Ex. ... 9:00a. m. * 8:05 p. m. 4 Texas. \$ 9:00 p. m. 57:40 a. m. Express. *10:00 a. m. * 4:05 p. m. 10:00 a. m. * 8:05 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 7:40 a. m. Ex. * 9:00 a. m. * 8:05 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 13:00 p. m. 10:00 Ex. *12:30 p. m. 13:00 p. m. mmdat'n * 5:00 p. m. 9:20 a. m. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. 10:20 p. m. \$5:40 a. m. MEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD Leave. | Arrive. Thro' 8:25 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Thro' + 9:15 p. m. + 7:00 a. m.

waukee. Tickets for St. Paul deither via Madison and Prairie own, La Crosse, and Winona. ATRAL RAILROAD, and foot of Twenty-secon Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

ON & QUINCY RATLEOAD , indiana-av., and Sixteenth-teenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 52 * 7:25 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. Sloux * 7:25 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. maha. *10:30 a. m. * 3:45 p. m.

turday. ‡ Ex. Monday. CHICAGO LINE,
c.st.. Palmer House, Grand
spo-fition Building.

Leave. Arrive.

Draw a to use ... 8:50 a m. 8:10 a m. leep. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. btel cars to New York. NE & CHICAGO RATI.WAY. Leave. Arrive.

9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 5:05 p. m. 5:05

Leave. | Arrive. 7:40 a. m. 5:10 p. m. 8:52 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. Arrive Leave. | Arrive.

Ex *10:00 a. m. * 3:45 p. m. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:35 a. m. *10:00 p. m. ‡ 6:50 a. m. VIGATION. STEAMERS. (Sundays excepted) 9a. m intil 8p. in Rapids, Muskegon, 7p. m Harbor, daily (Sun-etc., Tuesday and 9 a. m LES.

CALES OF ALL KINDS.
ANKS, MORSE & OC
118 Lake St., Chicago. ul to buy only the Ger

ANEOUS.

and Tramings. All relining.
J. ETTLINGER.
74 Madison-st

DISHONOR. The Copperhead Known as Democracy at Last Springs Its Length.

Its Crooked Fangs Fastened Dangerously Near the Vitals of the State.

The Confederates Vote Against Promising to Resume Payment.

Assuring Certainty that the Snake Will Be Killed Ere It Can Strike Again.

Details of the Passage of the Resumption Repeal Bill in the House Saturday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The House today fairly declared itself in favor of an indefinite Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—The House today fairly declared itself in favor of an indefinite
postponement of the period of the resumption
of specie payments. Whatever other name political ingenuity may discover to describe the
act, the fact remains that the House, after voting down a proposition which looked to an arrangement for the preparation of some means
to facilitate the restoration of specie payments,
passed a bill which repeals the date clause of the
specie-resumption act without conditions. This
result was not reached without a desperate struggle between the pronounced
friends of resumption and the opponents
of the measure, a great majority

Camponi,
Cannon,
Cate,
Cate, the measure, a great majority whom were inflationists. The Banking and of the measure, a great majority of whom were inflationists. The Banking and Currency Committee this afternoon, as indicated yesterday, presented their report for the unconditional repeal of the date clause of the Specke-Resumption act, with the announcement that NO AMENDMENT WOULD BE PERMITTED.

The Committee, however, was so confident of a majority for the bill that Sunset Cox lost both is head and the control of the bill together in

The Committee, however, was so confident of a majority for the bill that Sunset Cox lost both his head and the control of the bill together in as hour after he presented it. The opponents of the measure would not be put down without an opportunity to record their without an opportunity to record their votes upon some measure which looked towards the substitution of something better in place of the date clause. Cox resolutely refused to permit an amendment even to be voted upon. The opposition to the bill, led by Republicans and Democrats allike, resorted to filibustering, prevented a quorum, and forced a call of the House. After an hour and a half of nonsense, Cox felt that

THE OPPOSITION WAS TOO STRONG FOR HIM, and permitted the Hewitt bill to be offered as a substitute. The Hewitt bill is be offered as a substitute. The Hewitt bill is simply provides for the appointment of a commission, with instructions to report a bill next December, to inquire into the best means to facilitate the speedy return to specie payments. Cox's parliamentary blunder lay in the fact that he permitted this Hewitt bill to be presented as an amendment, in the shape of a substitute, instead of as an additional section to the bill. The error was DISCOVERED TOO LATE.

in the shape of a substitute, instead of as an additional section to the bill. The error

WAS DISCOVERED TOO LATE.

The result was that the first direct vote was upon the substitute. Had there been a majority for it, the Banking and Currency proposition would have been utterly defeated, and the whole measure driven from the House. The Hewitt bill was defeated, but by a small majority, the vote being 92 yeas to 104 days. It seemed at one time that the Hewitt substitute would prevail, and, pending the roll-call, Cox and the leaders of that faction were very busy drumming up recruits. The responsibility for the result of the date clause must be ascribed to the Democrats. Though a considerable number of the members of that party opposed the bill,

A GREAT MAJORITY WAS FOR IT.

The hard-money men of the party placed themselves in direct antagonism to the repeal measure. Cox was challenged to explain why he did not propose some of the affirmative measures suggested by Tilden's letter, but declined to answer. The bill was finally forced through entirely as an electioneering trick. There were few honest votes for it except those cast by Representatives who are of the gonviction that no date should be fixed for specie resumption.

THE GIBSON BILL.

THE GIBSON BILL.

cept those cast by Representatives who are of the conviction that no date should be fixed for specie resumption.

THE GISON BILL,

reating a Commission, was also passed as a supplement after a debate of two hours. This measure has no necessary connection with the repeal bill, and was not presented in any such relation. It is maintained that there is enough left in the Resumption act now to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds and hoard gold preparatory to resumption, even if the date clause is stricken out. The Repealing act was passed by a vote of 106 to 87. Some of the Western Republicans vote was cast against the repeal will have a bad effect in their section. This apprehension, however, is shared by very few. There is no honesty whatever in this Democratic voting, as there is not the slightest expectation that the Senate will act upon it. The action to-day will have no other effect than as an electioneering dodge.

ROW TILDEN'S FRIENDS ACTED.

Tidden's letter, or message, as the Democrats are anxious to call it, was not received with the satisfaction here which Tilden's friends had hoped. Protracted delay had cast suspicion on the document which an examination of the text does not remove. Comparatively few of the Congressmen have fully informed themselves of the contents, and those who have declare it to be an ingenious, insidious, and esultical bid for the greenback vote in the Democratic party. That it is, however, a bid for that vote and not an honest expression of Tilden's opinion, many of the greenback Democratic National Committee, and of Ben Willis, was observed. Hewitt and Willis are the confidential friends of Tilden, were among his most carnest supporters at St. Louis, and have been recognized in the private councils of the party here as Tilden's chosen friends and followers. When, therefore, Hewitt and Willis are the confidential friends of Tilden, were among his most carnest supportives had been misled.

The result of to-day's action in the House, so far as that part of the letter

isposed to accept Tilden's letter as at least COUNTENANCING THEIR OWN VIEWS.
Anderson, of Illinois, and several others of the more pronounced greenback men, pronounced it a letter upon which they can stand, while Wills, Tilden's friend, a New York hardmoney man, states that he will be satisfied with the financial portions of the letter if they are to be rightly construed. His action later in the day shows, however, that Tilden's friends are not disposed to construe the letter as the inflationists would. In this respect, men of both parties admit that Tilden has achieved a success with his letter, for he has made it upon its surface satisfactory to both parties, while in truth he promises nothing to either.

Mr. Cox, the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to repeal sections of the Resumption act of July 14, 1875, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin the legal-tender notes them onistanding, and proposed to allow an hour and a half for its discussion, and a like time for the farther discussion of the bill which he was directed to report roviding for a commission on the subject. He would decline, however, to allow amendments to be offered. He opened the argument by declaring his belief that the fixing of a day for resumption was a hopeless menace to prosperity; that it effected no good, and that it was utterly useless for all practical purposes. The best business men of the country had said so, and said so to his Committee. The bill which it was proposed to repeal in part had passed congress as a party necessity, ander the whip and spar of the previous question.

The bill was discussed by various gentlemen, and Mr. Cox closed the argument, moving the previous question.

Mr. Hewitt asked Mr. Cox to let him offer as a previous question.

Mr. Hewitt asked Mr. Cox to let him offer as a substitute a bill providing for a Commission on the subject. the subject.
Mr. Cox declined, as having no authority from his Committee.

his Committee.

In the vote on seconding the previous question, most of the Republicans abstained from voting, leaving the House apparently without a quorum, and preventing action. After some time wasted in a cail of the House, Mr. Cox allowed Hewitt's proposition to be offered as a abstitute, and the previous question was seconded without objection.

The vote was then taken on Hewitt's substitute, which provides for a Commission of three Senators, three members of the House, and three experis, to

be selected by and associated with Senators and members, to consider what measures are necessary and practicable in order to bring about a resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible time consistent with due regard-to the interests of the country, and to report a bill embodying the results of its investigation on or before the 15th of December, 1876.

Mr. Fort wanted to know whether Mr. Hewitt offered his substitute as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, but his question was only answered by loud calls to order and great noise and confusion, in which the Speaker's gavel took a leading part.

answered by loud calls to order and great noise and confusion, in which the Speaker's gavel took a leading part.

As the vote progressed great interest was manifested in the result. Mr. Stone had a chair in the arens near the Clerk's desk, and kept a taily of the vote, and a group of members gathered around him to watch how it was going. Others were making inquiries at the Clerk's desk, and, finally, the Speaker pro tem. had to insist on members taking their sents and not interfere with the Clerk's duties. Finally, the vote was smounced as yeas, 92; nays, 104. So the substitute was rejected.

The vote was then taken on the bill reported by Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was passed—yeas, 106: nays, 83, as follows;

YEAS.

Amaworth. Gause. Randall.

Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Banning, Bland, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Brown (Kus.), Cabell, Randall, Rea, Reagan, Heiliy, John, Rice, Hobinson, Solomon, Sheakley, Singleton, Siemons, Smith (Ga.), Southard, Springer, Steakley, Singleton, Stouthard, Springer, Steakley, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Texas) Campbell, Hunton.
Hurd.
Hurd.
Jones (Ky.),
Jones (Ky.),
Lances (Lind.),
Lavies.
Lavies.
Lavies.
Lavies.
Lavies.
McKey,
Marsh.
McFarland,
McManon,
Millia.
Morgan,
Mutchler,
Neal,
New,
Payne,
Payle,
Poppleton, Stevenson, Stone, Teese, Treese, Thomas, Thomas, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turner, Van Vorhes, Vance (Ohio), Wadger (Va.), Walser (Va.), Weils, Weils, Williams (Als.), Williams (M.), Williams (W. Va.), Jates, Young—108.

lay, and will hear motions of course from day day, and will hear motions of course from day to day in chambers.

In the case of Myers vs. The Crystal Lake Pickling & Preserving Company, the Master in Chancery, Walter Butler, filed his report Saturday, recommending that the late Receiver, J. N. Cannon, be paid \$1,000 for his services from Dec. 31, 1875, to April 10, 1876, the time during which he acted as Receiver.

which he acted as Receiver.
UNITED STATES COURTS.
W. P. McLaren and Daniel Wells, Jr., began
a suit in ejectment against the City of Chicago
to recover possession of the N. ½ of Lot 8,
Block 35, in the original Town of Chicago.

Block 35, in the original Town of Chicago.

BANKRUPPCY MATTERS.

In the case of Richard M. Hooley, on petition for discharge, an order was made for a final hearing and creditors' meeting to be held Sept. 13, before Register Hibbard.

A discharge was issued to Philip R. Treulich. George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of William H. Jenkins and of Joseph Thielen. Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Simonds & Stoddard.

The composition meeting in the case of James Wiley & Co. was continued until Aug. 12.

First-creditors' meetings will be held at 10 o'clock this morning in the cases of Erby & Barnes, Henry Flegerheimer, and C. P. McKay, and at 11 o'clock in the matter of the Globe Insurance Company. At 2 p. m. the second and third meetings in the case of J. G. Langguth will occur.

third meetings in the case of J. G. Langguth will occur.

BUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George W. Taylor began a suit against Gyrus
T. Decatur and Mary D. Decatur to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,200 on Lot 18, Block 55, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.

C. P. Graham, for the use of the Northwestern Midwifery Association, commenced an action in trespass against Carl P. Heil, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Solomon Frank and M. J. Heyman sued Raymond and Moses Kaltenbach for \$2,000.

Cora Hulsemann filed a petition against S. Lockwood Brown, J. T. Noyes, Henry Voss, Martin Schafer, Peter Stevens, and Peter Fuller & Co., asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of \$5,078.04 on the S. 42½ feet of lots known as the S. ½ of Lot 4 and Lots 5, 6, and 7 in the E. ½ of Block 91, School Section Addition.

JUDGMENTS. JUDGMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFRSSIONS—Michael Quin-lan vs. William C. Gibson, \$178.75.—Jacob Deutsch vs. Friedrich Stelber, \$865.—Mary Keefe vs. James L. Campbell and Frank W. Campbell, \$575.—Ellen Keefe vs. Same, \$1, 130.95.

Softs.—Ellen Keefe vs. Same, \$1,130.95.

The Plague of Rabbits in New Zealand.

London Daily Telegraph.

Some years ago a colonist, with the idea of benefiting New Zealand, took out a few pairs of rabbits, and turned them out in the country, forgetting how quickly these animals multiply, and what little means there are in a land so thinly populated of keeping them in check. The consequence is that farms are devasted, crops are destroyed, and the earth overrun with increasing swarms of these destructive rodents, and all the efforts of the colonists have been futile to keep down their numbers.

At last a happy idea struck some persons who had suffered from this curious plague; they determined to import some weasels, thinking that by their help they would be able to accomplish the desired end; and they have offered as much as \$25 a pair for healthy weasels delivered at the Bluff. Weasels, however, object to anything like confinement, and as they would probably die on the voyage out, Mr. Buckland, to whose care the experiment has been confided, has determined to send out some polecat ferrets which he imagines will be even more valuable farmers' friends.

In Missouri recently a trial was made to ascertain the time in which bread could be made from wheat standing in the field, and with the following astonishing result, commencing at one minute after 3 o'clock, and finishing at twelve minutes after 3.

SUMMERING.

Life in the Mountains of Pennsylvania.

The Modern Arcadia Discovered by a Lawyer.

The Attractions of Oconomowee and Pewankee Lake.

RESTLAND. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. LIVERPOOL, Perry Co., Pa., July.—Imagine little spot of earth—all green, fresh, fragrant, bordering the banks of a wider river, the Susquehanna; a village of a couple of hundred houses and cottages nestling there on the slope; a stretch of smiling fields and happy homes back over the hills; a long, straggling street following the bend of the river,—the houses and people all presenting the appearance of relics of a past age; and mountains, rising high and a past age; and mountains, rising high and stretching long beyond the river to the east, north, and south, closing in the scene. Over this spot let the unclouded sky span as blue as over Venice, and the air fall as purity itself. Let the trees rustle, the flies buzz, the river rip-

ple, the birds sing, about you. There! You have the village before you from which I write. Originally an Indian settlement, it soon changed to Dutch, and has remained largely Dutch to this day. Still, there are those living here who cherish many odd, old, and, to them, valued traditions of the past, when all this country was wilderness without and Indian within. Civilization is nothing to them. They are not cheered by its progress, but rather mourn over the degeneracy of man as an educated animal, and long for a return to the simplicity of bar-barism. I talked with one of these men to-day. He is a man very quaint, very old, and very ignorant. His mind is filled, however, with recollections of the past. After telling me the le-gend of an Indian maiden's love in this valley many years ago, and expressing the belief that such constancy is no longer to be found among women, he left me, and tottered down the old street, shaking his head ruefully, no doubt thinking.

Balaka, Krimbal, Samainan, Samainan,

wancements of the simpler and better tastes of Humanity!

I conversed with a storekeeper the other day, —not one of those fellows in the Whisky-Ring, but a man who keeps everything for sale, from a ham up to a breastpin,—and he assured me confidentially, whilst drawing a half-pint of molasses for a customer, that he sells \$12,000 worth of goods a year, and keeps the best 5-cent cigar in town. I have no reason to doubt his word after smoking his cigar!

Another gentleman—a genial soul—informed me of the incidents of other days, when he drove stage-coach on the road, kept a hotel,—the first in this village,—and made more money than a dray-horse could draw. "Ah!" said he, sorrowfully and with a tear in his eye, "those days are past, and nobody knows how to mix a cocktail any more!"

Indeed, I learned many things from many people. I think I am safe in saying that I am now able to row a boat—a short distance; climb a tree—partly; bait hooks fork catflah, drink cocktails, argue religion and politics, and go to bed with the chickens in the evening,—these being all accomplishments taught me, by precept and example, during my two weeks' sojourn. What I might have been able to do further had I stayed another week will never be known, because I cannot stay;—but who knows but that I might have fiven accomplished the feat of framing an argument to prove the honesty of a Democrat!

Suffice it to say, that this village pleases me, and I doubt not will please many who, like my-

might have fiven accomplished the feat of filming an argument to prove the honesty of a Democrat!

Suffice it to say, that this village pleases me, and I doubt not will please many who, like myself, are weary and overworked in the city, and come here, not as to a summer-resort, prepared for a round of fashionable gayety, but simply for peace and rest. Here they can find what they seek and need. There are drives, boats, and fish: picnics, excursions, and camp-meetings; indeed, recreations of all pleasant sorts. There are few spots that I have seen in the course of considerable travel more desirable to visit.

Not the least feature of recommendation is that indispensible requisite,—a first-class hotel. I believe I can never forget that cool verands, the well-laid and full-filled table, the butter and buttermilk, and the geniality of the hostess and her daughters. Then the landlord, too, is perfection's self. A man of infinite jest and humor, no stranger ever entered his doors who, on leaving, did not wish to return again. Perhaps he has his faults; but who has not? It may be true, as inshunated, that his arguments lack point, and his whisky strength, and his favorite horse is good for nothing but feeding to the crows,—the malevolent doubtless making these charges out of envy and all uncharitable-ness,—still, the truth remains, that E. D. Owens knows how to keep a good hotel and please his guests, which, in a landlord, is a merit rare and commendable.

To reach this Arcadian retreat, it is only necessary to take the cars at Harrisburg, Pa., and ride north 30 miles over the Northern Central Railway. It will prove to the visitor an event to be remembered with pleasure for many years.

OCCONOMOWOC.

OCONOMOWOC.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Ang. 3.—Come up, dear
Chicago, to this land of health and beauty;

forget for a time the toil and bustle of every-day life, and let us all be happy together Nice young men, leave for a while "the finest summer-resort in the country," and row the girls across the lakes, and drive the same up and lown the shady hills. Poor city-folks, how I pity you! Don't you grow weary of bricks and stone, and hungry for sweet, cool shade, which only can be found in a place like this, where the trees grow just where God planted them ? I would know that God made the country, even if I had not written it several thousand times in a copy-book years ago. Things are always crowded in man's creations. There we have all room to breathe, and each tiny leaf has room to rustle when the wind plays with it. The corner-lots are not fenced-in or improved; so the grass and pretty wild flowers spring-up, and the little children frolic thereon unchiede, with never a thought that they are putting things to a wrong use.

There are plenty of girls here, but a sad dearth of young men; and what fun is it to dress up in your best clothes, with no one to look at you but a lot of stupid women? And

for love-making,—moonlight drives, boating at sunset,—but why enumerate? The girls can't spark each other; so that ends the matter. If some good-looking fellow, with plenty of money and muscle, would come up, he would create a sensation.

some good-looking fellow, with plenty of money and muscle, would come up, he would create a sensation.

There are a few married men here, but they are such bores. They look upon girls as sly creatures, lying in wait for some poor soul,—just as they were lain in wait for and caught. And then they make such fearful remarks,—always telling you that there is powder on your nose, or that your hair doesn't match,—as if the former was not intentional and the latter unavoidable—switches will fade.

The place is comfortably filled; yet the number of visitors is small compared with former years. The storekeepers complain of a lack of customers, and blame equally the Centennial and hard times. I think, on the whole, it is fortunate for the country that Centennials are not of frequent occurrence.

One of the chief charms of this place is the number of drives within a few miles. One is not joited to death, or covered with dust, as is usually the case in the country. The roads are in excellent condition, and lead through valleys and up hills which are really picturesque, and would fill the soul of an artist with ecstasy. One of the most charming drives is to Nashota Mission. Several lakes are passed on the way, and Nashota Chapel is of itself well worth a visit. It overlooks one of the twin lakes, and impresses one as a most appropriate spot to praise the Creator of all beauty. The ivy climbs up the gray stone-wall, the trees rustle softly, and the shadows creep to and fro on the lake beneath. All is so beautiful, so quiet, that even the heart of a heathen would be filled with piety.

and the shadows creep to and fro on the lake beneath. All is so beautiful, so quiet, that even the heart of a heathen would be filled with piety.

I notice one change in Oconomowoc, for which I think the Centeunial is in no wise responsible. The whole credit must be given to the hard times—if hard times have any credit. There is much less dress than in former times. A wardrobe that would have appeared positively shabby a few years ago, now is eminently respectable; and the children play around in their white cambrics and dotted calicos, just as they do in any quiet neighborhood at home. No one need wait to get ready to come here. Come just as you are. What does at home will do here. People seem to have grown wise, and leave home for a change of air and diet,—always beneficial,—and not, as in former times, to exhibit their clothes.

Fishing-parties are numerous, and the chief delight of the manly heart, and the womanly too,—although those horrid worms are dreadful to handle. Those who are wise in such matters say that this is a bad season for fishing; yet a gentleman returned yesterday from Silver Lake with over 50 pounds of pickerel and black-bass. If this is the success in the bad season, what it would be in the good season I leave for those interested to calculate.

There are many beautiful—in my estimation—is owned by Mr. George Seaverns, of Chicago. The grounds are laid out in superb taste, and his house is the embodiment of hospitality and comfort. Mr. Shufeldt, from the same city, has a very extensive place; but as yet it has an unfinished appearance, which detracts somewhat from its beauty. A number of families have homes here, and take their meals at Draper Hall,—thus dispensing with the cares of house-keeping, yet having the room and comforts of a home.

A favorite stroll of ours is to the bridge, to see the sun set. Just as the old fellow is pulling up his bed-clothes of trees and evergreens, he nods a good-night to the lake. And behold! she blushes crimson, and the windows of the dwellings around fai

LAKE PEWAUKEE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LAKE PEWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—Lake Pewaukee, to its full length, breadth, and depth, has been sounded, the past week. Parties, daily in groups aggregating over 100 and our little steamer overflowing by night, have met the stern pike, the dashing pickerel, the firm, stojeal bass, and the worthless bummer bullhead; and, alike under the melting rays of old Sol, or the more genial beams of Luna, have captured them in straight times as well as in engular directions.

The season is in full blast. All classes, ages, and conditions are represented,—their aim, pure air, healthy spring-water, and rural sports. The farm-houses on the shores are filled with invalida; and, every day, people are arriving who seek sport, recreation, and health, on the "most reasonable terms;" while the lakeside cottages, and the more commodious Oakton Springs Hotel, are being loaded-down with the elite and fashion of metropolitan society. Representatives of St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, and other points, vie with each other, in the evenings, the same parties crowd the spacious parlors and extensive verandahs of the Oakton Springs Hotel, covered (the people, and not the hotel) with rich brocade and sparkling diamonds, setting off in bright contrast the flash of bright eyes and pearly teeth, and thus keeping alive a good-natured but active competition in costly stire! Such is life!

The accommodations at Oakton Springs are also crowded. Tents line the shores on either side; and a party of New York and Washington invalid correspondents are now playing the part of "squatters" in the beautiful grove surrounding the springs. The New York World, Tribuns, and other leading papers, have wornout representatives sojourning at this Mecca for tired nature.

Evanstonhas just sent us twenty of its leading citizens, under the guidance of Mr. Superintendent Wicker, of the Northwestern, consisting of Messrs. Ormsby, Dewey, Taylor, Raymond, and their ladics, with J. E. Burke, Assistant United States Attorney. Messrs. Coolbaugh, Upton, and Fawcett are on hand, and hard and softmoney disputes all melt away in more congenial employments. "So on with the dance; iet joy be unconfined." the dashing pickerel, the firm, stoical bass, and the worthless bummer bullhead; and, alike un-

WISCONSIN.

The New President of the Whitewater Nor-

The New President of the Whitewater Normal School---State Geological Survey.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 5.—After much delay and examination, Prof. William F. Felps, of Winona, Minn., has accepted the Presidency of Whitewater Normal School, from which Presidence of Whitewater Normal School, from which Presidence of Whitewater Normal School, from Which Presidence of the Pre ent Oliver Avery retired some time since. I is believed by State-Superintendent Searing, who has known Mr. Felps for many years, and is believed by State-Superintendent Searing, who has known Mr. Felps for many years, and by other members of the Board, that this will prove an excellent choice. He has been for twelve years in charge of the Minnesota. Normal School at Winona, and made a success of it under great obstacles; and before that, for nine years, from 1844 to 1853, he was connected with the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y.; and for nine years more, from 1855 to 1864, was President of the New Jersey Normal School at Trenton. Having been chosen President of the National Educational Association a year ago, he made an excellent presiding officer at this year's meeting in Baltimore, and also at the International Educational Congress in Philadelphia. He is the author of several educational works, and recently wrote an interesting series of articles on the Yellowstone, which he visited a few years since, in vacation, with the ill-fated Gen. Custer.

Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, Chief State Geologist, and his assistants, Prof. Roland Irving, Moses Strong, C. D. Wright (an expert in the mineral regions), and L. C. Worcester, are at work on different divisions of the survey, which it is expected, will be nearly completed this year. The survey is developing important results, chief among them being the certainty that the copper-bearing rock extends, south into Polk, Burnett, Barron, and St. Crofx Counties; and the probability that the iron-range, instead of bearing over into Minnesota, tends southward in our State toward the Biack River range, both of which are different from what has been supposed to be the case, and will prove of much value to that portion of the State.

The Fate of a Bloody-Minded Mexican.

The Fate of a Bloody-Minded Mexican.

The Fate of a Bloody-Minded Mexican.

Overpus Christi (Tex.) Times.

At Concepcion, last Monday, a Mexican rode into town armed with a brace of six-shooters and a knife. He was loud in the declaration that he intended to "kill every d—d Gringo in town;" that he "had a company of men outside of town, and that not one of the cursed Americanos should escape." After talking awhile in this strain he started out of town. He had hardly gone three-quarters of a mile when five or six shots were heard in quick succession in the direction he had gone. Upon visiting the soot the Mexican was found upon the ground dead, with five bullet-holes through his body.

In Accord.

In Accord. All doubts as to the utmost accord existin between two great men are set at rest by the following dialogue at a Saratoga bar:

T—n—"What will you have, Governor?"

H—d—s—"What are you going to take, Governor?" ernort"
T_n-" A little rye, I guess."
H_d_s-" Pil take the same."

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

Gossip and News Concerning Famous Persons.

Orpheus C. Kerr "-Slade and Spiritualism-Andrew? Jack.on Bavis-" Howard Glynden "-George William Curtis and White of Cornell.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—You know R. C. Newell, who, under the nom de plume of "Orpheus C. Kerr," has furnished the country with some of its richest and most pungent humorous lit-erature during the last fifteen years? You re-member his famous letters from "The Mackerel member his famous letters from "The Mackerel Brigade" during the War, and how his comically sagacious criticisms convulsed the army and moided public opinion? Colfax and Frank Carpenter, and the Rev. Dr. Neill, the entertaining parson, like to tell how "Old Abe" went around with Newell's book in his pocket repeating its shrewd allegories and reading its fun to commanding Generals and Cabinet officers, and especially how he once gave Grant a iesson from it. Well, Newell is now in a bad way, and unless there is a radical change he cannot live a month. Since closing his delicious and popular "Social Studies" in the World, three years age, he has been on the working editorial force of the

and unless thereds a radical change he cannot live a month. Since closing his delicious and popular "Social Studies" in the World, three years age, he has been on the working editorial force of the Oraphic, editing the weekly and containing sketches and humorous poems to the daily. He has not been absent from his deak a day in a year, but for the past twenty-seven days he has cales nothing whatever. I mean just this. It will be four weeks to morrow since a monthful or a crumb of food passed his lips! During this time he has lost thirty pounds of fiesh, and now, though 5 feet 10 inches in height, he weighs only 102 pounds. He has drank one cup of coffee every morning, and has taken a small glass of mills-punch every other day, and this has been his entire nourishment, unless his two daily cigars may be supposed to have nutritious qualities. His condition is getting to be a problem for the doctors, especially when it is added that he walks a mile and a half every day, on his way to the office and back, and drives out two or three times a week with his fine horse. He is very weak, but has no feeling of faintness or hunger, and is cheerful as the sun.

Newell is a man of 40, and he has independent means. His habits have always been rigidly temperate. His family are profoundly alarmed at his condition, but he declares that he cannot est. There is obviously no physical impediment, as in the case of hydrophobia, for he can swallaw as easily as ever, and he has no repugnance to food. He promises his friends that he will try to cat, and accordingly sits down to every meal, and even puts morsels to his lips, but then, without any nauses, there comes what he calls "a nervous revolt," and the food is rejected. The dinner looks as good as ever, he declares, and he likes to see others eat, but he is totally indifferent to it himself, and when he tries to partake of it his organs and functions refuse to co-operate in the act of swallowing it. I talked with him to-day, and tried to get at the symptoms of his physical derangeme

SLADE, THE " SLATE" MEDIUM. Dr. Henry Slade, who left New York July 1, under contract to preduce his spiritual "manifestations" in the presence of royalty, has been heard from in England. Accompanying him are his agent, Simmons, and their two daughters. They are now at the country-seat of the Countess of Catthness, and her guests for the Countess of Caithness, and her guests for the next two months, during which time Crooke, Tyndall, and other scientists, will meet Slade there. This noted medium formerly lived in Michigan, and his special phase is the production of writing inside of closed slates on the table before him. Thousands who have seen him, and who are not Spiritualists, believe he can do this thing, or that it is done in his presence by an invisible agency. He is undoubtedly the most celebrated American medium.

Slade is employed by Col. H. S. Olcott at \$10,000 a year and traveling expenses, and has given to Olcott a sufficient bond that he will perform the wonders specified. He agrees to be in St. Petersburg by Oct. 1, ready for business. At first, some years ago, the Russian Government appointed a commission of five scientific men, of which Prof. Mendelyeff was chairman, and instructed the Board to hold forty seances with the most éminent rediume in the world to decide as to the character

Board to hold forty seances with the most éminent mediums in the world to decide as to the character of the phenomena. They held four, and then broke up the investigation by a premature report denouncing the "phenomena" as the result of imposture and delusion, to which they declined longer to be a party. Then some 150 prominent Spiritualists, including, Col. Olcott says, "many of the aristocracy and some of the Royal family," united in a protest, and demanded an adequate hearing. Noblemen subscribed a fund, Aksakoff took the lead of the movement, and authorized Olcott to make a contract with Slade. Now, if you please, we will wait for results. In the meantime, let us turn our attention to

turn our attention to
THE ORIGINAL SEER. Heroes never die, and prophets never get hungry, do they? Yet here is Andrew Jackson Davis, over in Orange, New Jersey, passin around the hat and asking friends to suppor him. In other words, on the coming Aug. 11, his birthday, his admirers and disciples will meet and present him with a "testimonial," a big purse, containing as many dollars as they can meantime raise. The Seer of Poughkeepsie is only 49 years old, and not by any means decrepit The fire of manhood is in his eye, and the elasticit The fire of manhood is in his eye, and the elasticity of youth in his instep, but he gladly accepts charity. Whatever Spiritualism may be as a religion, it does not seem to pan out heavily as a business. Davis has written not less than eighteen volumes. He was a trance-speaker five years before Spiritualism was born in Hydesville. He is medium-sized, has a reacted and sear, like five, a bright hat force. ism was born in Hydesville. He is medium-sized, has a weird and seer-like face, a bright but far-off gaze, and is a very facile and witty conversationalist. His first wife was a divorced lady, one of the wealthy and spirited Wolf family of Rhode Island. She lassed him when he was a mere boy, but released him and went to "the sunny land" years ago. He then started on a lecturing tour, and in Buffalo his advice was pathetically songat by a Mr. and Mrs. Love, teachers of a ladies' welet school. Love had found his affinity in a sweet school-girl, and they implored the Seer to intercede and settle the dreadful question for them. With the readiness, if not the wisdom, of Solomon, Davis instantly solved the riddle by whisking off on the next train with Mrs. Love, and all four were happy. Mrs. Love is still Mrs. Davis, and will preside at his birthday-pariy next Friday. Virtue is its own reward.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE. AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday next Miss Laura C. Redden will be married in Mystic, Conn., to Mr. Ed ward W. Searing, of that place. I know not who he is, but she is well known all over the country as a deaf-mute, who for the last fifteen years has supported herself and made her own way in literature under the rather maschline nom de plume of "Howard Glyndon." She nom de plume of "Howard Glyndon." She possesses surpassing energy, and accomplishments and acquirements of a high order. Deprived absolutely of her hearing and the gift of speech, she started from her home in Central Missouri when she was but 20, resolved to make her own living as a correspondent. She went to Washington, obtained a regular position as the "War correspondent" of three or four newspapers, including the St. Louis Republicah, msnaged to get the news as soon as any of the "boys," got passes on the railroads for her father and orother and brought them to Washington, and obtained for them clerkships in the Departments. She throve. She wrote a book of wonderfully muscular poetry (with the real Browning flavor), and it sold. Since then her way has been easy. She has for five or six years last past boarded at the Glenham Hotel, in this city, and worked steadily, as selitorial or sketch-writer, or earney-blossoms for her happy marriage. marriage.

Mr. George William Curtis has declined to be nominated for Governor by the Republicans, to the great regret of his numerous friends and admirers. He was probably wise, because it is doubtful whether he could be nominated in doubtful whether he could be nominated in Convention, which will be largely influenced if not controlled by politicians; and he is not one of them. Mr. Curtis is, by birth, education, taste, and ideas, a New Englander. He represents the New England type of character, and is decidedly Bostonish in his ways and culture. And, though he has lived here a quarter of a century, he has never become completely naturalized, and is not felt to be a part of New York life. The devious woys of the New York politician are all unknown to him, and politicis here is a profession that only those who have had long practice can comprehend or make headway in. Mr. Curtis can't manipulate worth a cent. He doesn't run with the machine better than an unbroken coit on a race-course. The politicians know he is not of them, that he would at grind their axes. that he despises their tricks, and wishes they would all commit harikari; and they are afraid of him. He belongs to literature rather than affairs, and the scholar is not wanted in New York polities yet awhile. His courageous challenge to the machine managers at Syracase and in Cincinnati secured their cordial emnity, and they would defeat the party to spite him. Mr. Curtis is spending the summer at Ashfield, Mass., and his winter home is on the north shore of Staten Island, where he lives very quietly among his books and children and intimate friends, and to the centre of a elightful social elreic. Occasionally on Sundays he reads a sermon in the little Gethic Unitarian chapel, and his rich voice and graceful and impressive delivery give peculiar force and unction to the best sayings of Channing and Frothingham, Collyer and Hedge and Martineau, and not unfrequently he takes Stopford Brooks, and Haweis, and Maurica, and other Broad Church preachers into the pulpit with him. It is generally felt that his day has not yet come. He is one of the few men who have a future, and some men think it is in the Senate of the nation.

AMDREW D. WHITE,

ture, and some men think it is in the Senate of the nation.

ANDREW D. WHITE,
the popular President of Cornell University, is also spoken of for Governor, and would make a good one, too, were he chosen. But it is a question whether he can combine the opposing personal interests and factions which, invisible to the public, are potent for mischlef, if for nothing else. The two really promment candidates are Mr. A. B. Cornell, the triend and henchman of Senator Conkling, and a very energetic party manager he is, and ex-Gov. Morgan. Mr. Cornell is a young man, who has more to learn than he has learned, and especially in the art of conciliation. He has offended many prominent Republicans by his manners and acts, and all Senator Conkling's enemies would oppose him. Mr. William M. Rwate has been mentioned as an availability. His perfeasional standing, and cratorical fame, and high personal character, would give great prestige to his candidature, and many prominent Republicans here think he would secure even more votes than ex-Gov. Morgan, who is the largest single embodiment of eminent respectability in the State.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

MONDAY, AUG. 7, every evening at 8:15, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, at 2:15 p. m. Return of the favorites, HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Comprising 30 of the most eminent artists in the profession. Old favorites and new faces. First appearance of Mr. George S. Knight, the greatest of all German dialect comedians, Ms. J. W. Morton, the popular comedian, Mr. A. C. Morland, the great interlocutor, Mr. E. M. Kayne, Chicago's favorite basso, Mr. Charles Fostelle, female impersonator, Mr. Coof White, stage manager, in connection with the old favorites, John Hart, Billy Rice, E. M. Hall, Johnson and Bruno, Little Mac, Percy Ashton, Arthur Cook, D. Barron, J. Sallivan, together with the great Double Quartette, and Prof. Voos' unequaled orchestra.

Box office now open.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY Lesses WILL E. CHAPMAN Manag

Engagement of Chicago's Favorite Comedian, JOHN DILLON With his Excellent Company. Monday and Tue day evenings, Aug. 7 and 8, will be performed THE VICTIMS, and THE IRISH DOCTOR. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, New York's Greatest Sensation, Mademoiselle BERTHA COLUE and ELIZA GUIL-LUIME, the Premiers of Classic Beauty, and Thirty Beautifully Formed Ladies in a series of Living Art Pictures.

The YUNGARD BROS., in their Leap For Life.

JOHN KELLEY and all the old favorities.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 7, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. CAMPAIGN

Matinee every day at 2 p. m.

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be fraugurated; the colored people wi be, practically, reduced to bondage; and either he National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing

Instice to our Southern brethren!"

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing rein character and spirit as when the one wing re-solved that the War for the Union was a 'failure,' and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sec-tional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. With all their promises and pretensions hey have proven utter failures in dealing with ques-tions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war." Nothing will do more to aronse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copperhead and Confederate ascendency in the government of the nation, than a wide diffusion of The Chicaso Tribunz among the people of the West. All the best speeches of the great Republican orstors will be published.

All the important documents and facts will be spread before its readers.

All useful political information will be given to the people.

the people.

The Opposition party will be kept on the defensive, and the campaign be made warm and lively for them.

CAMPAIGN TERMS. CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until the lat of December, three weeks after the Presidential election, The Tribune will be sent at the following exceedingly low rates:

Weekly Campaign Tribune—single copy. \$.56
Three Copies. 1.00
Ten Copies to one address. 3.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune—single copy. 2.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune—single copy. 5.00
Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sconer persons order This Campaigns
Tribune, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

OHICAGO, ILL.

MEDICAL CARDS. Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the appress purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private forms. In the capture of the past 50 years atoos at the head of the profession for the past 50 years atoos at the head of the profession for the past 50 years and experience are all-important. Seminal We capture of the face of the past 50 years and a capture of the past 50 years at the capture of the past 50 years at the capture of the past 50 years at the past 50 years of the capture of the past 50 years of the pa

DR. A. G. OLIN, Mer warmens of Medicine (no nevery), only Scientific Specialists of the of Medicine (no nevery), only Scientific Specialists in the city, bright in the city of the control of the control of the control of the control of the city of the control o

DR. STONE, care., Ill., permanently cures all Chronic and Primale Diseases, See Mina Weakness, Sexual Deblitty, Female Diseases, &c. Over 21, OD cases cured. Cures quaranteed or money refunded. Charges reasonable. Medicines cont everywhere. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by mail. A book for both seres, illustrated, and circulars of other things sent scaled for two stamps. X. B. -Dr. Stone is the ONLY specialist in Chicago who is a regular graduate n medicine. NO CURE! DR. KEAN,
175 S. Clark-st., cer. of Monroe, Chicago.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge,
on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the
only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.: Sundays from 9 to 12. NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR L. J. KAHN.office and residence 51 East Teath-st. New York.

ADAMS ACADEMY. QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D.,
Chairman of Board of Managers.

WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL. D., Master.

The design of the School is to prepare boys, in the most thorough manner, for the best American Colleges. Boys from this Academy have been this year admitted to Harvard, Vale, Brows, and Amherst Colleges. There are mine teachers—all gentlemen of ability and experience. admitted to Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Amherst Colleges. There are nise teachers—all gentlemen of
ability and experience.

There is a preparatory class for those toe young for
the Academy; and the instruction gives is careful and
aystematic, designed to St the pupils thoroughly for
the higher work of the Academy. Mo pupils are received under 10 years of age.

The Master (with his family) and the Assistant
Teachers reside in the Academy Boarding School; and
the younger boys have each a separate alcover in a large
dormitory that communicates directly with the Master's befroom. LADIES' SCHOOL.

> CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Will open Sept. 13, 1876. Rooms large, elegantly furnished, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. Special attention to health. Gymnastic drill. No public examinations or exhibitions.
>
> Prof. G. Blessner, an experienced instructor and composer, will have charge of the Department of Music. Dr. Henry Foster will have charge of the Health Department.
> Dr. George Loomis will have the govern the school, to whom all communications at addressed. Send for circular.

addressed. Send for circular.

PAREINTS & GUARDIANS
THE U.S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY, for 1878, 210 pages, just inued, is
complied expressly for intending action) patrons, where
in may be obtained all the information relating to the
bester class of acholestic institutions in the country,
necessary to the selection of such a one as they may be
in search of, without the inconvenience incident to the
usual means of collecting the same. Complete List of
Schools and Colleges, Description of Location, Esilroad and Hotel Facilities, etc.

May of the United States, showing the exact location
of the Schools represented.

Fupil's Railroad Expense from home to the School seled will be paid by this Hureau.

Fupil's Railroad Expense from home to the School seled will be paid by this Hureau.

Guarda upon represents and others having children to
educate upon represent seasons. A this office,
free. To others not wishing it for the purpose stated,
School Bureau, Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York, N. Y. ST. MARY'S HALL FARIBAULT, MINN.

Ber. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Re S. P. DABLINGTON, Principa S. P. DABLINGTON, Principal.

Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with ten experienced teachers. It offers superior edvantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. The eleventh year will begin THURSDAY Sept. 14, 1876. For registers, with full details, address the RECTOR.

Young Ladies Sept. 27, at her residence, 120 Chartes-st. Boston.
Miss SARAH L. BAILEY, late of Dearborn Semina-ry, Chicago, will have charge of the Department of Mental Philosophy, Belles Letters, and Latin. References—Frof. S. C. Bartiett, Chicago Theo. Semi-nary; the Rev. A. P. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; James T. Fields, Boston.

CHIOAGO FEMALE COLLEGE. MORGAN PARK (NEAR CHICAGO). The fall term of this institution commences on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876. Another new building will be completed and ready for occupancy at that time. Its capacity will be sufficient to accommodate fifty additional boarding pupils. For further information or circuloses address the President, G. THAYER, Chicago Remaie College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., III., er at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY Morgan Park (near Chicago). Capt. Ed N. Kirk Talcott, Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal. The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14. 1876. The school, under new meansement, will afford largely increased facilities for thorough in-struction. For further information and circulars address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, Freedent, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 113 Monrae-st, Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA PEMALE COLLEGE, Pittaburg, Rest Ead, Pa. College Course embraces all the Departments of Higher Education. Government is that of a refined Christian home. Location, 36 miles from the heart of the city. Free from dust and smoke, easy of access, and unsurpassed for beauty and scenery. Season opens Sept. 18. For extalogues apply early to the Rev. THOS. C. STRONG, D. D., Freedent.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY 15 and 17 South Sheldon et. one quare east of Union Fark.

Fourteenth year opens hept. 11. Able Professors In all the departmenta, Classical, English, Art, and Musical. Electron specialty, under Fret. E. M. Booth. The modern languages in charge of native teachers, Ample accommodations for both boarding and day papils.

MISS GREGO, Frincipal.

Select the Best School for Your Boys. Select the Best School for Your boys.

The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. Thorough instruction and training. The following gentlemen are patrons of the
School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West Stin-st. New
York: Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Eris Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stona, D. D.,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from
A. ARMAGNAC, Principal.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.

ADRIAN COLLEGE—Entrance upon any study in any department conditioned only by preparation to pursue that study, thus affording greater latitude in the selection and the order of studies than can be found elsewhere. Expenses low. For catalogue address GEO. V. McRLROY, Pres., Adrian, Mich.

IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lake View (near Chicago), opens Sept. 6. Ten acres play-grounds; careful oversight of the morals and manners of cadets; four resident Professors. Send for catalogue. Office 155 Washington-st., Chicago. H. B. COE, President; Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant. ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.

The Episcopal Church School for Girls, in the ninth year of successful operation. Unsurpassed for its healthy location. First-class in all its appointments. Challenges comparison with the best Eastern schools. Send for a Register.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (Reopens Wednesdey, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIRS AND MISSES.
Boarding and Day School; Latin, English and French.
French is the language of the family.
1537 and 1629 Sprace-st. Philadelphia, Penn.
MADAMS D'HERVILLY. Frincipal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Brooklyn Heights. The thirty-first year of this institu-tion will open Sept. 12. 1876. Pupils from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the first state of the first state of the first Music. Painting, and Modern Langues. Seed we course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTEN-DEN, Ph. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. RIVERSIDE SEMINARY
Wellsville, Alieghany Co., N. Y.—a Boarding-School
for Ladies and dentismen.—will open Sept. 11. Boating, bathing, grymnastics, riding-school. Sens for circular. Address CHAS. TYNG, Secretary, Box 603,
Wellsville, N. Y. Weilsville. N. Y., MILITARY ACADES Y Opens Sept. 13, 1878; 5 resident instructors; 50 bearding outpiles manatim; grounde a cares; 6400 per year-clirculary, photographic views, and references of the Hon. W. 8. Brooks, President Joliet Iron and Steel Company, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Grove Hall, New Haven, Conn. A superio Home School for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 20 1878. Address MISS M. P. MONTFORT, Principal UNION COLLEGE OF LAW OF THE TWO UNI-versities, Chicago, III. Judge Booth, Dean. 8 Professors, 23 lecturers, 185 students, 50 graduates, Most thorough course. Election and short-hand. Terms, \$50. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Secretary. WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Frincipal, New Eaven, Conn. Send for circular.

SWARTHMORR COLLEGE, FOR BOTH SEXES; under care of Friends. All expenses covered by \$350 a year. E. H. MAGILL, Free J. Swarthmore, Fa. HIGHLAND MIGITARY ACADEMY, WORCES-ter, Mass., prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific pursuits. MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Batavia, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL. New four-story brick hotel, on the European plan. Elm-av., below Forty-second-st., directly opposite Main Exhibition Bullding. Accommoda-ion for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for fon for 1,000 arge parties.

TERMS—One dollar per day.

W. H. BAKER & CO.,

Philadelphi

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

OFFICE OF THE CONFIDENCE OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Fersons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disablewed. (Signed)

Comptroller of the Currency. FINANCIAL-

\$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from free to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of McFariand & Parinton, Tailors this day dissolved by mutual consent. All account the late firm will be settled by H. G. Purint who will continue the business at the old start and the settled by H. G. Purint who will continue the business at the old start and the settled by H. G. Purinton, H. G. Purinton,

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Twenty-four unlicensed saloon-keepers in the West Twelfth Street Police District are sum-noned to appear before Justice Scully on the

T. F. Bonton, editor of the Jonesboro' Gazette, d memyer of the Democratic State Central mmittee, is at the Mattison House. He says that the Egyptian Democrats are a unit for Lew Stewart and the State ticket.

Lewis Campbell, colored, stole a coat and a "razah" from William Stewart, a colored brother, with whom he was boarding at No. 469 South Clark street, and that is why he was locked up at Capt. Buckley's infirmary last

Detective John Ryan found a pocket-book esterday morning on Twenty-ninth street, hich the owner may have by applying at his sidence, No. 60 Vernon avenue. If detectives ent to church more frequently more lost prop-

Kernan Dollard, who was shot by Cornelius PBrien in the Stewart avenue row last Thurs-lay evening, was last evening reported as grad-lally sinking. The other wounded man, Police-nan Koenig, was yesterday in quite a comfort-ble condition, and bids fair to recover in time. J. J. Gorman was drunk, but he does not want the public to know that. He wishes to inform them that, while riding in a West Division street-car, he either lost his watch accidentally or had it stolen from him by pickpockets. His name is upon it, and he desires its return to the Madison Street Station.

Madison Street Station.

The gambling-house of Ben Leach, at the corner of State and Thirtieth streets, was pulled ast evening, and the keeper and four inmates of the den lodged in the Twenty-second Street station. The police prosecution of the small ry of gamblers seems to have driven them outh, as there are at present a number of dens n the southern part of the city.

In the southern part of the city.

A picnic was held yesterday at Chicago Avenne Park under the auspices of the Skandinarian Convention. The pretty little resort was bronged all day. A full band of music was present, and the young people enjoyed themelves with dancing on the lawn. Several peeches were made, and songs were sung by one of the singing societies. In the evening he park was illuminated.

the park was illuminated.

Saturday Patrick Coleman stole a horse and buggy from E. Maher, residing at the corner of Clark and Twenty-ninth streets, and, after getting drunk, tried to sell the rig for a song to a man living on Barber street. Officer Reynolds caught sight of the thfef just as he was making off, and, after a chase of about a mile, waltzed him into the station. Justice Scully will dispose of him to-day.

E. W. Taylor, of the Los Angeles & Independence Railway, at Santa Monica, Cal, writes to The Tribung to announce the death in that place of Joseph Parker, aged about 54. Mr. Taylor thinks that a brother of the deceased ives in this city, and is engaged in the whole-ale boot and shoe business, and that another rother is in the same line somewhere in Massahusetts. Further information can be nad by ddressing Mr. Taylor. Boston papers are rejuested to copy.

quested to copy.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Kern Foley, while traveling his beat on Fifth avenue, ran across three boys, one of whom had a roll of garden hose on his shoulder. He gave chase as far as a lumber-yard near Tweifth street, where he was fired upon by one of the thieves. He returned the compliment, but with equally bad success. The chase continued, and, officers Shandley and Walsh coming up, soon covered the refuges with a brisk fire, and compelled them to surrender. At the station they gave the names of James Russell, He-man Black, and John Terry.

A barber named Becker, keeping a shop at

A barber named Becker, keeping a shop at the corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street, has skipped out because of his troublesome wife. Saturday night, the stronger and most muscular half, calling herself Mrs. Louise Becker, came home full of budge, and commenced thumping her liege lord around the house. Finally she wound up by cutting him with a knife upon the arm, and at this juncture the police pounced down and trotted the two of them off to the Armory. Becker was allowed to go out to get his wound ecker was allowed to go out to get his wound ressed, and has not since returned. The neighors say that he has wandered away into some idden corner, and there died from the loss of lood, but the police think that Becker's friends ave spirited him away to prevent him from apearing against his erring wife.

The Communists, who now style themselves the United Workingmen's Earty of the United States, held an important meeting on Saturday evening, at the Arbiter Hall, on Desplaines the Community of t street. There were about 500 members present. Herr Stahl occupied the chair and Mr. Van Padden acted as Secretary. The following were appointed the National Executive Committee of the organization. Measrs. Thorsmarck, Van Padden, McAuliffe, Pfeiffer, Strahle, Stein, and Jefferson. A committee was subsequently appointed to take charge of the management of the Verbote. Vesterday afternoon a picnic was held at Silver Leaf Grove, corner of Ogden avenue and West Twelfth street, under the suspices of one of the Scandinavian sections. There were about 2,000 people present. Speeches were made by Thorsmarck, Seevort, and other prominent haranguers of the organization.

Cabbage Ryan is again upon the war-path. Saturday night he wanted to go out with the boys and budge a little, and like a good boy left his revolver—a mammoth concern that will shoot from both ends equally well—with a friend, thus to avoid all trouble of a shooting character in case he got drunk. The police made up their mind that he would be heard from, and sure enough he was. At 2:30 yesterday morning there was a terriable ruction in Caldwell's saloon on Harrison street, and at about the same time another row was progressing at Garvey's saloon farther up the street. Officer Walton gave chase to several of the rough, who made themselves painfully conspicuous by thumpting everybody in general, but had not gone far when he was greeted with a bottle whistling past his ear. He summoned aid, and a half-dozen blue buttons joined in the chase and fired frequently at the escaping scamps, but to no success. No arrests. Had "Cabbage" been around he would have been in limbo today sure, but as it is, the row is credited to his gang, and nothing further will come of it.

The BRISH PAPER.

A meeting of the Special Committee appointed a week ago to consider the matter of starting a daily paper in thus city, as the organ of the Irish-Americans of the Northwest, was held at Markell's Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. McCauley in the chair. The attendance was meagre, for some reason or another, and enthusiasm was wanting. The fate of the Telegraph seemed to have had a bad effect upon the project, and to have had a bad effect upon the project, and to have filled the minds of the more thoughtful members with the idea that it took money rather than talk and fine-spun theories to successfully start and run a daily paper.

The special work of the Committee was to agree upon some report to be submitted to a meeting of Irish citizens to be held a week hence, and it had before it two plans to start the proposed paper,—one submitted by M. J. Cahhil, which was to canvass the city and procure at least 5,000 subscribers to the paper at \$10 apie

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL. THAT HOSPITAL AMPHITHEATRE AGAIN.

THAT HOSPITAL AMPHITHEATHE AGAIN.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—" Economy" conveys a wrong impression to the public through his letters published in THE TRIBUNE about the ambitheatre. His first cry is "Economy," and his second one is, "Punch Rush Medical College in some way, no matter how,—only vilify her position in some way!" According to "Economic of the Hospital in common with the "faculty of

my," that college is an enormous leech—its Faculty is rich—can build a \$58,000 college and spend \$50,000 on a hospital amphithe season, etc., etc. He would make the public falsely believe that that college derives all the benefits from the construction of an amphithea tre; that her students are the only ones to attend clinics, and we presume he would-if he

dared try it on—attempt to make the public believe that all accidents and emergencies requiring surgical work, which may come to the hospital in the spring and summer, are made to
await the Tuesday and Friday afternoons of the
fall and winter months when Rush College
students can witness operations. "Economy"
writes an astonishing letter, and ought to be
e.nployed by Storey to write up Times items,
usually so rich in what they lack of truth.

Untruth number one: He says the amphitheatre will cost \$30,000 to \$100,000. Estimates
show that it will cost only \$16,000. He may
"hedge" all he pleases, and stretch the truth as
much as he pleases, the fact is in writing before
the County Commissioners that the estimated
cost of that building will be \$16,000,—not two
to six times that amount.

Untruth number two: He says that amphitheatre is "for the benefit of our medical
schools, and especially Rush." There goes the
thrust at Rush College again. A more preposterous assertion was never made by a sorehead
or an "out," as "Economy" evidently is. Any
one not familiar with hospitals would infer
from the above quotation that the amphitheatre
would be closed for the season after the medical
colleges, "and especially Kush," had had their
annual Commencements, to be reopened
in the fall when the college sessions
again begin. This \$16,000 superfluity is of no use to Cook County
Hospital. Oh, no! it is "for the benefit of the
medical schools, and especially Rush." The
Cook County Hospital has a separate building
apparatus. According to "Economy," the
former should have been dispensed with—(make
a dead-house for \$50 by partitioning off a space
in one of the payilions, or else hustle the
corpses off to the cemetery at once)—and the
two latter should have been constructed in the
basement, under the wards. That's economy
for you.

The truth is simply this: the amphitheatre
should be built for the Hospital; because it is
essential to a first-class hospital; and if ever
there was a first-class hospital; the world,
cook Cou

death to every surgical patient?" and bring forth an answer in due season. Every surgeon knows that that offspring will be a hermaphrodite.

Untruth number three: "Economy" persistently holds up to the public that Rush students have a monopoly of seats and privileges in the amphitheatre. A more flagrant injustice was never uttered,—but then it hits Rush College, and that is all "Economy" wants. Any one desirous of knowing the facts about seats and privileges in the amphitheatre can get the truth from Profs. Johnson, Hotz, Beyan, Bogue, Quine, and Fitch, who lecture in Cook County Hospital, and who are not Professors in Rush Medical College. They will tell you to a man that the five medical colleges in Chicago, besides Rush College, have students who enjoy equal privileges in every respect with Rush students; and, furthermore, that for several winters female medical students have attended clinics in the hospital, occupying the best front seats of the amphitheatre (some of them last winter not even paying the hospital-fee), "Economy's" malicious insult to "one of the Faculty of Rush last winter" to the contrary notwithstanding.

To return to his very particular mutton, "Economy boldly blurts out the proposition to Rush College to build that ampitheatre. "Quem Deus perdere vult prius demendat." Poor "Economy!" That proposition completely slays him. A business man, at our elbow, queries "How many men deliver clinics in the hospital ampitheatre!" Our answer is, "Ten Professors lecture there—four from Rush College and six from the other colleges." Again he queries "Doesn't lecturing there benefit these gentlemen by increasing their knowledge of their profession and giving them a prominence before the world which brings them larger practice?" The answer to that question is, "Yes, most emphatically, yes." "Then," our man of hard ideas concludes, "this man 'Economy' must be troubled with a superfluity of brains to say that Rush College should build that amphitheatre, because they receive the real benefits of fecturing t

THE AMPRITHEATRE. THE AMPHITMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—I am glad to see your correspondent "Economy" unearthing himself once more in your issue of this morning. The fresh air will do him good.

It is very evident that the question of an amphitheatre is with him a very secondary mat-

amphinistre is with him a very secondary mat-ter. Rush Medical College and its "wealthy faculty" are the real objects of his spite. But since the sole offense charged upon the College consists in the fact that it has copied the ex-ample of the other medical colleges of our city in consists in the fact that it has copied the example of the other medical colleges of our city in the location of its new building near a hospital, it is the duty of those other colleges to defend their action—if it needs any defense. As for the faculty of Rush Medical College, whose shadow seems to lle so heavily upon the spirits of your correspondent, they are doubtless aware that a good reputation and prosperity are always gall and wormwood to a certain class of minds; and, if necessary, they can justify themselves as occasion may require. It is not for me to fight their battles. The only question legitimately before the public in this matter is the expediency of building an amphitheatre in connection with the new Hospital. If the charges made by your correspondent are true—and they are either true or he is a dishonored man—he furnishes an additional reason why the amphitheatre should be the property of the county instead of being left for the colleges to build and to manage. His apprehension that the students of all but Rush Medical College would be practically excluded from the amphitheatre by a process of "freezing out," is too absurd to have originated in any other brain but his own. Such timid little fellows don't study medicine; consequently, in behalf of that majority of students who prefer the "outside colleges," I must protest against every such insinuation.

That an amphitheatre would greatly advance the cause of medical education, your correspondent does not venture to deny. He only insinuates the idea that it would not be free to all students, and that the expense would be too great for the county to incur in these hard times. Now the fact is this, that the expense of an amphitheatre cannot be made to exceed \$20,000. The interest on this sum at 7 per cent is \$1,400 per annum. "Economy" himself has to admit at the lowest esti-

that the expense of an amphitheatre cannot be made to exceed \$20,000. The interest on this sum at 7 per cent is \$1,400 per annum. "Economy" himself has to admit at the lowest estimate an income from students of \$1,500 every year; consequently the county can lose nothing pecuniarily, and, unless a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy shall prevall, it cannot fail to enjoy a continually increasing income from this source. Other cities throughout the civilized world recognize this fact, and act accordingly; why should we alone seek to hinder the completion of a work which is already beginning to attract the admiration of the whole country! To disband the police, to extinguish the gas, to arrest the continuation of the Water-Works would, in these hard times, save a great deal of money for our tax-payers; but no reasonable man would advocate such a course as founded upon a right idea of economy. Such a method of saving would be found the most wasteful piece of extravagance which our citizens could undertake. So in the matter of Hospital construction; the only true economy dictates its completion in such a way as to avoid the horrors which are now of daily occurrence, and to make it in every possible way a means of comfort and profit to our community.

As for the malicious criticisms directed by

Rush," they have no legitimate bearing upon the expediency of building an amphitheatre, and I will therefore leave them to the consideration of the gentlemen most nearly concerned. The only question in which I feel interested is whether a wise and true economy shall rule the councils of our community, or whether actty malice and small jealousies shall be allowed to dwarf our institutions and hamper our civilization.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The recent heavy inundations in many of the Swiss cantons have caused such general ruin that the Government has issued a general apthis city, not unmindful of their old home, are taking a profound interest in the matter, and are doing what they can among their own people and Americans generally to raise funds for their suffering countrymen. Following is the

their suffering countrymen. Following is the appeal:

An Appeal to the Swiss People, by the Council of the Swiss Confederation, in favor of those suffering from the recent floods.

Dean Confederation, while our fatherland in general suffers under the unfavorable circumstances of the times, a portion of it has been visited by a heavy misfortune.

In consequence of heavy rain-falls from June 10 to the 12th, many of our rivers rose to an unheard of height, overdowing a great extent of country and producing vast destruction. This sweeping rain was the work of a few hours. Bridges, dams, streets and railroads, dwellings and manufactories, were swept away or injured by the current, and far and wide the country was covered with debris and fragments of the once prosperous district. Landslides have overwhelmed many entire vineyards and several villages have barely escaped.

Entire sections of Cantons Thurgan, Zurich, St. Gallen, Appenzell, and Aargan have lost the prospects of a rich harvest, and present a sad picture of devastation; other portions of our fatherland are less, but not much less, heavily damaged. On the banks of Thur, Foss, Murg, and Glatt, numerous factories that employ hundreds of people were either destroyed or forced to a stand-still. As a result, these poeple have lost their work, many their property besides, and some even their lives.

The inhabitants and authorities met this dreadful calamity with fortitude, and fought against the unfettered element with the greatest courage; with equal determination they have also resolved to exert their entire strength in order to restore the rain thas caused, and to assist the unfortunate district.

But they, unassisted, are not equal to this task; for the losses count millions, and those of private

These caused, and to assist the unfortunate district.

But they, unassisted, are not equal to this task; for the losses count millions, and those of private homes are especially extensive.

LOYAL AND DEAR CONFADERATES: The first knowledge of this national misfortune has painfully affected all hearts. Relief Committees have been formed spontaneously; several Canton authorities have resolved upon support and opened contributions. The Confederate Councils, now assembled, have manifested their interest in this sad occurrence.

sembled, have manifested their interest in this sad occurrence.

All this certainly deserves full acknowledgment; but we must not forget that we find ourselves in a position of great extremity, which we can only meet with extraordinary and comprehensive measures. Therefore, at a conference of representatives from all the Cantons, the unanimous desire was expressed that the Confederate Government should take measures for the organization of a national subscription as in 1868, for the benefit of the distressed population.

An appeal, such as we make to you to-day, has always found an echo in all hearts. You will also prove on this occasion that the Confederates are never more closely allied than in days of adversity, and that no part of the Swiss people suffers without the other rising like one man to assist those in need.

without the other rising like one man to assist those in need.

We therefore issue to the Governments of the Cantons, and to the entire Swiss population, the invitation to establish collections without delay, and to forward us the proceeds.

Trusting that our appeal may find open ears and hearts, we remain with you in the protecting power of Him who has so mercifully spared the places of the former destructions, that He will through this misfortune awaken the spirit of public sympathy and unity, out of which new strength and new prosperity shall bloom.

SCHIERS, Chancellor of the Confederacy.

WELTE, President of the Council.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

To the Citizens of Chicago.

The Swiss of this city have aiready met in order to raise a collection among their countrymen for their old fatherland, lately visited by misfortune. The Relief and Aid Society received at the time of the Chicago fire from little Switzerland, \$15,-750, 95, which was distributed without partiality to all the sufferers.

The citizens of Chicago will, on this occasion, express their thanks for that great assistance, by proving their old well-known charitable spirit. The following gentlemen will have the kindness to receive contributions and deliver them to Mr. Louis Boerlin, President of the Swiss Benevolent Society, or to Mr. H. Enderis, Swiss Consul, for forwarding the same: The Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, for forwarding the same: The Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

Society, or to Mr. H. Enderis, Swiss Benevolent Society, or to Mr. H. Enderis, Swiss Consul, for forwarding the same: The Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, C. Butz, Esq., the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Consul Claussenius, Senator J. R. Doolittle, Henry Greenebaum, Esq., the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Charles A. Reed, Esq., t. C. Durand, Esq., the Hon. M. W. Fuller, L. J. Gage, Esq., Charles Henrotin, Esq., B. Loewenthal, Esq., Ald. J. Lengacher, Ald. J. Rosenberg, the Hon. George Schneider.

PACIFIC GARDEN.

A SUNDAY AMONG THE GERMANS. "Vell, it rains some more too, und ve hafe no mens und vimens to der bicnic." Such was

the discouraging observation of the slightly adipose proprietor of the beer-stand at Pacific Garden resterday morning. Fortunately, towards noon the sky cleared, and the weather became mildly propitious. It was not long afterwards that the people began paying their silver quarters to the gate-keeper and entering the inclosure in goodly numbers.

Pacific Garden is a small park, situated at the western end of Milwaukce avenue on the outskirts of the city, and it is a place that ranks high in the estimation of the poorer class of Germans. It is accessible by street-cars, and for that reason retains its popularity remarkably, considering that so many new parks and Sunday-resorts have been established of late years. Nearly every Sunday during the summer it is the scene of a picnic or concert.

At 2 O'CLOCK yesterday afternoon the garden was alive. Every bench and every available plat of grass was occupied, and hundreds strolled about. A brass band on an elevated platform played a medley of operatic airs, the members pausing in their efforts only long enough to refresh themselves with beer. Immediately below, the ground, which had been floored over for the convenience of the dancers, was crowded with young mechanics and their buxom sweethearts, who swayed and swung and whirled and ran against each other in the approved fashion. It must be admitted that there was not much grace displayed by either sex. The fellows were awkwardly dressed in store-clothes, and, in many cases, their pants were tucked in the tops of their tremendous boots; and the motions of the young women suggested a familiarity with the art of cleaning door-steps rather than of dancing. Yet they all enjoyed it. Nor was the pleasure limited to Hans and Wilhelmina, but extended to Hans' and Wilhelmina, but extended to have a safety and will be a booting-alley, Booths were scattered all about, where all ma

DELINQUENT TAXES. CAN THEY BE EXTENDED ON THE WARRANT OF 1876?—EMISENT LAWYERS THINK NOT.

A few days since Mayor Heath submitted to M. F. Tuley and Judge Beckwith two questions touching the tax question for their opinion. The first was: Can the delinquent taxes of '73 and '74 he entered on the warrant for 1876? and '74 be entered on the warrant for 1876? the second, whether proper legislation can be had whereby the taxes for said years can be reassessed and collected. To the first question, the counsel reply in the negative; to the second, in the affirmative. The following is the text of the opinion: in the adminative. The following is the text of the opinion:

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Hon. Monroe Heath, Mayor: We have been requested by you to give our opinion as to the power of the city to authorize the extension of the delinquent city taxes of 1873; and 1874 upon the tax wereant of 1876.

The law known as Bill 300, under which the sty attempted to collect taxes for 1873 and 1874,

The law known as Bill 300, under which the city attempted to collect taxes for 1873 and 1874, having been held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, the question is, whether there is now any valid provision of law which will enable the city to do now what it night have done in 1873 and 1874, respectively, to-wit, to certify to the County Clerk the amount it required to be raised by taxation for each of those years, and have the County Clerk ascertain the rate per cent and extend the amount of tax for those years against the pieces of property, and, as to persons, against the pieces of property, and, as to persons, against the pieces of property, and, as to persons, against the pieces of property, and, as to persons property provisions which appear to have a bearing upon this question are Secs. 276 and 277 of the General Revenue law (1872), which are as follows:

Szc. 276. If any real or personal property shall be omitted in the assessment of any year or number of years, or the tax thereon, for which such property was liable, from any cause has not been paid, or if any such property, by reason of defective description or assessment thereof, shall fail to pay taxes for any year or years, in either case the same, when discovered, shall be listed and assessed by the Assessor and placed on the assessment and tax-books. The arrearges of tax which might have been assessed, with 10 per cent interest thereon from the time the same ought to have been paid, shall be charged against such property by the County Clerk. It shall be the duty of County Clerks to add uncollected personal property tax to the tax of any subsequent year.

person owing such uncollected tax assessed for any subsequent year.

SEC. 277. If the tax or assessment on property liable to taxation is prevented from being collected for any year or years, by reason of any erroneous proceeding or other cause, the amount of such tax or assessment which such property should have paid may be added to the tax on such property for any subsequent year, in separate columns designating the year or years.

We are of the opinion that neither of these sections was intended ta apply to a case like this, where there was an attempt made to collect taxes under a law subsequently held to be unconstitutional.

where there was an attempt made to collect taxes under a law subsequently held to be unconstitutional.

Sec. 276 was clearly intended to include cases where there might be a failure to assess property, either by an accidental omission or a defective description of property, or where the property, having been legally assessed, for some cause a tax levical thereon has not been paid.

In the present case there was no omission or defective description of property, as the only assessment required by law in the years 1873 and 1874, to-wit, that of the Town Assessor, was duly made and filed, and did include all taxatle property.

The difficulty is not the failure to assess property, but the failure to cause any tax to be levied. There was a valid assessment, but no city tax was ever levied thereon.

Sec. 277 is applicable only in cases where there was a rated tax levied, the word "assessment" being used as synonymous with the word tax.

The law itself imposed no tax for city purposes, but merely provided a means by which the city, if it desired so to do, might canse a tax for city purposes to be extended upon the town assessment, but the city having failed to declare its intention or desire to have such a tax extended there were no city taxes levied in either of these years.

In answer to your second question, Whether—if the deficiencies (arising by reason of the abortive attempts to collect the so-called city taxes of 1873 and 1874) cannot be collected under the present law—proper legislation may not be had, by means of which the same may be collected?

We answer, that we have no doubt but that it is in the power of the General Assembly of the State to pass such an act. Respectfully,

M. F. Tulky.

C. Beckwith.

EVANSTON. A PROPOSED CRUSADE ON BILLIARDS. Within the last few weeks the licensing, with restrictions, or abolishing billiard-saloons, has een before the Board of Trustees, and has been generally discussed about town. It being un-derstood that the Board would take final action at their meeting to-morrow night on this sub-ject, a number of ladies, prominent for their good works, took the matter in hand, and circuated a petition to the Board asking them to lated a petition to the Board asking them to abolish them entirely, which received a great many signatures. At the Methodist Church yesterday moraing, the subject was introduced and discussed, some of the brethren believing that if they wanted to abolish billiards they had better begin with grass-billiards, otherwise croquet, others giving their opinion of the wickedness of billiards and games generally, one stating that he believed a room set apart for playing checkers was but a device of Satan for the promotion of gambling, and all agreeing that the billiard-saloons were snares of the Devil for the unwary youth, and should

the billiard-saloons were snares of the Devil for the unwary youth, and should be abolished. There are at present in the village one billiard-hall, which is con-nected with the Huntoon House, and is a quiet, orderly sort of a place, and two pool-rooms, which are occasionally the scenes of riotous mirth, and are unquestionably bad places for boys from 12 years of age and upwards, who may frequently be found there when they ought to be studying their lessons or at work, and who waste their spending money in that manner when they might just as well give it to the heathen.

is quite possible that the majority of them will be in favor of licensing, with restrictions, regu-lating the hours of closing, and the age of per-sons allowed to play, which would be a source of revenue to the village. At any rate, the meeting Tuesday night will be quite interesting, for when these ladies take any such matter in hand they will use every effort to succeed, and will probably have a committee present at the meeting to reason with the Fathers should they be obdurate.

CASUALTIES.

HURT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—By the falling of the the Illinois River bridge at Utica, yesterday afternoon, John Salmon, of this city, and Richard Condon, of Utica, were terribly bruised, but t is thought they will recover.

SUNSTROKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6 -The Rev. G. W. Heacock was prostrated to-day in his pulpit at the close of his morning sermon by sunstroke. He was removed to his house, and has so far recovered that he is pronounced out of danger.

SOLDIERS' REUNION. There will be a reunion of the Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-cighth, Thirty-third, Sixty-first, Ninety-first, and One-Hundred-and-Twenty-nmth Regiments of Illinois Infantry, and of other soldiers, sailors, and citizens at Winchester, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1876. Gens. Sherman, Palmer, Hurlbut, Logan, Oglesby, Prentiss, and Lippincott have been invited, and are expected to be present. Excursion-rates on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis; Toledo, Wabash & Western; Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; Ohio & Mississippi; Chicago & Alton; and Farmers' Railroads. Rations for everybody will be issued at 1 p. m., on arrival of trains. The park will be filumi-nated at night. The Winchester Cornet Band has been engaged. Vocal music will be furnished by the Glee Club. Martial music will be on

After years of patient toil many a mother breaks down in constitution, simply because she has been in the habit of doing her domestic sewing upon a hard-running machine. This can now be certainly guarded against by using the new Willcox & Gibbs Automatic sewing ma-chine, a wonderful and entirely novel adaptation of automatic principles to machine sewing, insuring perfect work with the lightest labor. On view at the Centennial, Machinery Hall, Sec. C. 7, Col. 50, and at 200 and 202 Wabash avenue,

THE ST. NICHOLAS. It is no small matter for one, before leaving home for a visit to New York, to know exactly where he can stop in that great city, and be certain to receive every proper accommodation and attention. The St. Nicholas Hotel is precisely such a place.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR. By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mare" Cologne.

The King of Dahomey, to counteract the effects of the threatened blockade of his territory, has had made a clumsy imitation of a ship in wood, with chains and anchor, which is placed on a mound, and by means of this great fetish he hopes that Commodore Hewett's vessels will go aground, and be dragged on shore by the victorious Dahomeans. This has the advantage of being harmless. Not so another device. The leading object of the King's prayers to his gods, next to the entire overthrow of the British forces, is that he may not be taken unawares; and to propitiate the fetish the wretched prisoners taken in battle or carried off from country districts—they numbered as many as 800 the other day—were recently paraded before the King. The "fetish man" administered to each a drink,—whether alcoholized or not we are not informed,—and according to the attitude assumed by each after his drink, his fate, death or clavery, was decided.

FOREIGN.

Further Rumors Regarding the Horrible Atrocities in Bulgaria.

Seven Thousand Dead Bodies Rotting Since May 12, at Batok.

Sixty Villages Destroyed, and the Inhabitants Tortured.

Nearly All This Morning's War News Spiced to Suit Turkish Taste.

The Glorious Infidels, According to John Bull, Immensely Successful.

Servians Fleeing Before a Couple of Bashaws, Consins of the Moon, Etc.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 7 .- A letter to the Daily News dated Philipopolis, July 31, says the investiga-tion into the recent atrocities is proceeding. It will probably be reported that sixty villages have been burned and 1,200 persons killed. Mr. Schuyler thinks the reports of the atroci-ties committed by the Bulgarians are un-

There are horrible scenes at Batok. Seven thousand bodies have been lying there since May 12, rotting in the sun. No crime invented by Turkish ferocity has been left uncommitted. There is urgent need of assistance for starving

GREAT IS ALLAW. LONDON, Aug. 7.-A dispatch from Widdin to the Standard says the news of the capture of Gurgusovatz by Erjoob Pasha's army, which ontinues its march northward, caused Osman Pasha to defer his attack on Saltschar, where he awaits Erjoob's arrival. The main Servian army has probably retired, and Saitschar is only held by a guard Erjoob should join Osman in two days, and their united forces will then march on Parotschin. Osman's soldiers are impatient of de-lay. Little more fighting is anticipated. The Servians never face Turkish troops. The latter are now moving. I expect to hear soon that Servia has sued for peace. The war is virtually finished at Nisha. The entire Turkish army in the field, excepting the forces at Sophia and in Bosnia and Albania, numbers 78,000, with fifty squadrons of cavalry."

THE OTHER WAY.

The Standard's Ragusa special announces that
the Turks have abandoned Klek after destroying fortifications.

GREAT IS ALLAH, AGAIN. A special says the capture of Gurgusovatz was a splendid victory. Both sides fought desperately. The population fied to Paratchin, whither 300 wounded have been taken. SOME LESS-TURKISH DISPATCHES.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna telegram says Moukhtar Pasha is in a desperate situation at Trebinje and is expected to surrender. The Widdin army is operating against the Servian General Leschjanin.

A Paris correspondent of the Times remarks that the people are surprised that England and France have not sent military attaches to watch officially the Eastern war. Owing to ab-sence of official information, it has been possi-ble to fabricate telegerams for financial opera-MILITARY OPERATIONS

SEMLIN, Aug. 6 .- Two thousand volunteers, belonging to the Army of the Drina, are advancing into Bosnia. They complain of lack of efficient officers. Col. Autitich defeated the Egypheathen.

What effect the petition will have on the Trustees remains to be seen. While they all see the evil influences which such places have on the youths who generally frequent them, yet it is quite possible that the majority of them will after five days' fighting near Tressibaba, evacuation. ated Gurgusovatz yesterday and occupied a position between Gurgusovatz and Banja. BOUMANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A telegram from Bucharest announces that a new Ministry has been formed, with M. Bratiano President of the Council and Minister of Finance, and M. Jouvezen Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE CATHOLIC ALBANIANS.

Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, July 21.—You may remember that repeatedly reports have arisen according to which Montenegro had endeavored and succeeded in enlisting the Catholics dwelling in the mountains on the eastern shores of the Lake of Scutari for her cause. The endeavors have been indeed going on for some time, and at this very moment two Montenegrin envoys are with the Miridites, the most numerous and influential of these Catholic Albanians, in order to induce them to join the Montenegrins and take advantage of the opportunity to establish de facto that independence which they have, to a certain point, at least, claimed always as a right. The fact alone that Montenegrin envoys with such a mission are received and tolerated by the Miridites shows how great the mistake must have been shich the Turks have committed in their policy with regard to Albania. In olden times the Miridites, men of singular braver have been among the most useful auxiliaries of Turkey in all her wars, ghove all sgainst the Montenegrins, whom as chismatics according to their riew, they have always considered as a sort of hereditary enemies. But while always ready to follow the Turksh standard in time of war, the Miridites and all the rest of the Catholic Albanians claimed to be masters in their own mountains, ruled by their own clan Chieftains. Ever since the Eastern War the efforts of the Turks have been directed towards destroying this self-government and towards reducing these mountaineers to the level of the other populations. And after the end of the last Montenegrin War, in 1862, Omar Pasha used the military superiority he possessed to carry out his plans in this respect. Bib Doda, the most influential of the Chieftains, was arrested, and when he died his young son was taken to Constantinople, where he remains up to this day. In vain, hitherto, have been all the steps taken by the Miridites to get the son of their popular Chieftain back again, as also has the advice tendered by the friendly Powers.

eaten by others.

The Voca della Verita says that, like the Devil, who dressed himself as a mont that he might the better tempt some one, the Liberals now masquerade as Christians in order to induce the Chtoolics to side with the revolution in the East; but it repeats its opinion that between Turkey, which, though Mahommedan, permits religious liberty to Catholics, and the Revolution or schismatic intolerance which suppresses it, the choice between the two evils cannot be uncertain.

chief news is that Leschjanin, with the Servian Timok corps, has again made an attack on the Turkish lines near Veilke Izvor on the 18th. The Servian official bulletins speak merely of a detachment of the Timok army which executed the movement against one flank of Osman Pasha's army. Although the Servians succeeded, according to their own account, in carrying three of their ntrenchments, they admit that in consequence of the considerable reinforcements which the Turks had received, they were obliged to retire. From the Turkish account it appears that the Servians attacked with eighteen batallions, and were completely routed, losing five guns, two ammunition wagons, and seven artillery horses, besides a large quantity of arms and ammunition. To judge of the extent of the Servian defeat, we must wait for more reliable information than official bulletins, whether Servian or Turkish, are wont to furnish us with. One thing, however, seems clearthat the defeat, though it may have entailed heavy loss on the Servians, has not been such as to form really a turning point in the war, which would be the case if the Servian forces on the Timok were rendered incapable of holding their position at Saitschar. Either Osman Pasha has let pass another good opportunity like that of the 12th, or else his success was one of those half-victories which have hitherto characterized this war. The repeated attacks of Leschjanin on the Turkish intrenchments, fully show that the Servians are fully aware of the danger which threatens them from that side. The fact alone of Osman Pasha's being there without even attempting to do anything, has been sufficient to paralyze the movements of the main Servian army towards Nish. The Timok army was considerably reinforced, mostly by man of the Second Contingent. But so have the Turks been reinforced, so that at a low calculation they must have about 25,000 men together, and still troops are being sent up to Widdin. If, in spite of this, Osman Pasha remains inactive, there must be some truth in the sta

out being perceived.
TURKISH AND ANTI-TURKISH VOLUNTEERS. TURKISH AND ANTI-TURKISH VOLUNTEERS.

Our spondence London Times.

THERAPIA, July 13.—The enlistment of volunteers is incessant, and it gives Stamboul, Pera, and every town on the Bosphorus a look of animation and a stir strangely contrasting with the habitual apathy of Oriental life. Large steamers freighted with irregular troops are daily leaving the Golden Horn, the cheers of the departing men rising shrill and long above the din and bustle of the ordinary traffic of the restless waters of the Strait. The drum of the enlisting parties, heading squads of uncouth and riff-raff-looking recruits, is heard in every village. A special commission charged with the examination and organization of the volunteers sits daily at the Seraskierate, under the presidency of Mithad Pasha. The volunteers are to be commanded by officers of the regular army—an army already too sadly deficient in able officers. Other Committees are at work in other parts of Stamboul. An Albanian horse-dealer at Beschichtach Pasha. The volunteers are to be commanded by officers of the regular army—an army already too sadly deficient in able officers. Other Committees are at work in other parts of Stamboul. An Albanian borse-dealer at Beschichtach has armed and equipped at his expense 50 Albanians, who have already set out for Scutari in Albania. He has supplied them with a Turkish lira (18s 6d) each for their travelling expenses, placing them in this respect in better conditions than those who are in the immediate service of the Government, who only receive their rations—when they can get them—but no pay, and are left thus to pay themselves at the cost of a grateful country. And we learn from the Turquie, that at Adrianople, Ali Pehlevan "is authorized to raise a volunteer corps of 10,000 men, of whom he is to have the command, with the rank of Bimbashi." As a contrast to this multitude who are sent forth as champions of the Crescent we had the other day a boatful of 700 Croatians and Montenegrins, who left us for the avowed purpose of enlisting on the other side, and who by this time must be in the front ranks of Prince Nikita's army. I told you of their departure in a former letter, but I did not mention that they were accompanied on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer by the Russian and Austrian Consuls, from whom they took a most affectionate leave; that they all were armed with good rifles, and had in their sashes that armful of pistols, ataghans, etc., which constitutes the most essential part of their ordinary finery. The Turkish authorities would have objected at least to the carbines and sabre-bayonets, but the Consuls insisted that to go about armed was a custom in these men's country, and that they were as fully entitled to carry a gun as a gentleman in olden times to wear a sword. Many of these men were in the service of wealthy Turks as cooks, coachmen, etc., and the Grand Vizier, Mehemet Rushdi, observed that "it was rather hard that his own gardener should be found among the combatauts in his enemies' ranks."

An interv

enemies' ranks."

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE MILAN.

Mr. Forbes, correspondent of the London

Daily News, writing from Paratijs (near Alexinatz), July 14, thus describes his interview with

Prince Milan, of Servia: Dally Ness, writing from Paratjin (near Alexinatz), July 14, thus describes his interview with Prince Milan, of Servia:

I had an interview with Prince Milan this morning. The Prince is tall, stout, very muscular, and greatly resembles Prince Napoleon, out is more mobile. He speaks with great fluency, and even eloquence. He dilated with much animation on the unity of the Servian peoples. The Bosnians, the Servians, the Herzegovinians, had all identical characteristics, the same customs, origin, and Christian faith. It was impossible for Greece and Servia any longer to remain oulescent spectators of the atrocities practiced by the Turks on kindred races. He was fighting for the withdrawal of the Turks from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and would not sheathe his sword until this was attained. He commented somewhat tartly on England's attitude favoring the Turkish status quo as a counterbalance against Russis. The success of Servia, he protested, would in nothing be of advantage to kussia. The Eastern question could only be solved by force of arms. Turkish rule is a faischood. Turkey exists but on paper. Its finances are rotten, its Government corrupt, its very telegrams are lies. It claimed and celebrated a victory over Leschjanin at Zaicar, whereas three Turkish assaults thereon were utterly unsuccessful. The Prince then gave an account of the military position, and explained the reason of the present comparative inaction of Tchernayeff, on the march with eight battalions northward along the eastern frontier toward Zaicar, to cope with a column of Turks from "Widdin, now at Isvor. His second command holds Ak-Palanka and the Clusura Pase. No Turks have passed the defile at Novi Bazar. The Turks and Servians are confronting each other behind earthworks. Leschjanin is holding his own on the castern frontier. Alimpics, after desperate fighting around belina, is co-operation by an emphatic declaration that Servia would fight to the last gasp for the emancipation of the Christians of Bosnia and the Herzegovina from Turk

FRANCE.

LARGE FIRE. Paris, Aug. 6.—A large sugar refinery in Nantes was destroyed by fire last Friday. One man was killed and several were injured. The loss is not exactly known, but will amount to several million francs.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7—1 a. m.—Forthe
Upper Lake region, higher barometer, westerly
wind, gradually backing to southerly, alight
change in temperature, and clear or clearing
weather. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



OBITUARY. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Niles, Mich., Aug. 5.—Thomas H. Stevens, senior member of the firm of Stevens & Belknap, died this morning, of consumption. Mr. S. possessed fine business ability, was quite wealthy, and was respected by all who knew him.

igious liberty to Catholics, and the Revolution or schismatic intolerance which suppresses it, the hoice between the two evils cannot be uncertain.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 5.—The friends here of the Hon. Horace Ruble, Minister to Switzer-land, were pained to learn to-day of the death of his only daughter, Kate, of diphtheria, at Berliu, where she was spending a short time.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD RIVALRY.

The following is an editorial in the Toronte

family use.

RAILROAD RIVALRY.

The following is an editorial in the Toronta Mediof Saturday:

It would be taking a very inadequate and mistaken view of the existing rallway war to regard it as a war of railways and railway men only. It is this, to be sure, but it is this and something more besides. It is a war not morely of rival railway, but of rival cities; and until this fact be comprehended we shall never properly understand what the conditions and the probabilities of the strife are. A New York paper, apparently without perceiving this itself, mentions circumstances which help to make the fact plainer to any one who keeps it in view. Early in the present year, with fieres competition going on, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central carried grain from the West to Baltimore and Philadelphia at rates that drew to these cities a large volume of the trade that formerly went to New York. In April last Vanderbilt withdrew from the compact by which these cities had been gaining at the expense of New York, and subsequently he announced his intention of carrying grain to New York at rates as low as those at which it was being carried to rival seaboard cities. What he declared he would insist upon was the establishment of uniform rates from Chicago to all the seaboard cities—thus placing them all on an equality as regards inland carriage, and making the issue of their rivalry to depend upon command of Atlantic shipping, harbor accommodation, capital, etc. Under this system, to which Vanderbilt is determined to adhere, New York, it is claimed, is rapidly recovering what she had lost of her old supremacy. The old compact fared rates on a mileage basis; what Vanderbilt has set himself to establish is the system of equal rates to all seaboard cities, irrespective of differences of mileage. Under the former, Baltimore and Philadelphia had for a while 5 cents per bushel the advantage of New York on freight from Chicago; now, if Vanderbilt can compel it, the race with the service of his proper of the proper of the proper of

GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WEST-After many weeks of negotiation the abovenamed roads have arrived at the following agree

ment. It goes into effect as soon as the contest is over:

The Presidents and Boards of the Grand Trunk, and Great Western Railway Companies of Canada, have agreed that the competitive traffic, between those companies, shall be divided, on a plan similar to that established for many years, under the "Gladstone Award," in this country.

The managers are therefore instructed to meet without delay, and, taking in turn each town of district served by the two companies, are to arrange the percentage for the division of the traffic, agreeing the rates and fares.

The managers will remember that a percentage, for working expenses will be allowed to the Company carrying more than the agreed proportion.

The Presidents and Boards are very anwilling, it the first instance, to appoint a taird party to decide between the managers when they differ; and they prefer to instruct the managers to make all possible concessions, bearing in mind the want of such an arrangement as is now contemplated it likely to be far more disadvantageous tana any alight loss in the percentage claimed.

They therefore desire that, by compromise and mutual concession, these agreements may be brought about, without further instructions from this side, or the introduction of an umpire.

London, July 8, 1875. is over:

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—John J. Geraghty. the youthful pedestrian, of Mendota, finished his walk of 100 miles at Butcher Hall, in this city, last evening, in 23 hours and 35 minutes, in resting. He suffered much during the last 50 miles from blistering of the feet, but performed the last 5 miles in a gallant manner.

BIRTH. DUNCAN—At 977 Indiana-av., Aug. 6, 1876, the rife of John D. Duncan, Esq., of a son.

DEATES. BEATHS.

IIALL—On the 6th inst.. Elizabeth, wife of James B. Hall, aged 62 years and 10 days.
Funeral will take place Tuesday, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, 284 Calumet-av., by carriages to Oakwood.

HOWE—At Cherry Valley, Sunday morning, Aug. 6, Eliza, wife of Wilson Howe, of paralysis.
Funeral at her late residence, Cherry Valley, Monday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock.
THOMPSON—Sunday, Aug. 6, Maggie, beloved daughter of Mra. C. C. Thompson, aged 18 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from their home, No. 1107 Michigan-av., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

o'clock a. m.

25° St. Louis papers please copy.

PORTMAN—In this city, Aug. 6, at 2:30 p. m.,
of paralysis, Jacob Portman, aged 55 years; Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEDICAL.

EUPEON

Cures Rheumafism, Neuralgia, Burns, Brulses, etc. See certificates of well-known citizens. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Ag'ta, 92 and 94 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALES. BANKRUPT SALE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Store Fixtures, Counters, Show Cases, &c., Of THOMAS J. BIRCHLER, Bankrupt, TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock

At our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabesh-av.

By order of ROBT. B. JENKINS, Amignes.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

No. 1 Groveland-court, or. Vincennessay. between Thirty-seventh and Thirty Parior Suita, Marbie-Top Chamber Seta, Marbie-Top Tables, Whatnota, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Rockers, Ex-tension Tables, Mirrora, Chaira, Hall Trees, Rocking-Horse, Paintings and Engravings, Refrigerators, Ga-riatures, Hair Mattresses, Springs, Bedding, Parior and Coof Stoves, English Brunsein, Three-Fly and Staf Carpeta, Lace Curtains, Lounges, China, Giass and Plated Wars, first-class Sewing Machine, &c., &c. G. F. GORE & CO., Anctioneers. CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, Shoes & Slippers
On Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 9:30 a. m.
Clean, Fresh Fall Goods, including full lines of our SUCKER BOOTS, fully warranted, will be offered. Goods ready for inspection Monday, to which dealers are invited. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash. av.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. 1,000 lots Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Auction, leaday Morning. Aug. 8, at 9% o'clock. Fresh, new, seasonshie goods.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. ALSO,

3,250 PAIRS SAMPLE SHOES, Fine Goods, to be sold without reserve.

JAMES P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME XX

We offer to dealers a cres our celebrated of Coal, by CARGO, CA at retail, at lowest makes at Carlotte sizes. "Me Blossburg, for smith BRIAR HILL, BRO and CANNEL COAL, family use.

YARDS: 144 Mark OFFICES: 144 Mar CENTS' FURNISHIN

Largest lines fine good est prices in the

SHIR WILSON

TO BENT. TO RE

INTHE INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C.

Room 8 TRIBUNE B JEWELRY, WATCH THE GREATEST B IN Watches and J

Ever offered in Chicago, can BANKRUPT Cor. of Lake & Cla

Brery article warranted as repre-

AUCTION SALE See Tribune and Saturday and Sunda and 13, for particular tion Sale of FURNI FIXTURES of Great

FINANCIAL. MORTGAGE

At Lowest Rates on Chi JOHN H. AV 7 PER CE

Large loans on choice business 10,000, \$8,000, \$2,500 at 8, and Town of Lake bonds wanted. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-106 MONEY AT LOW o loan on Warehouse Receipts for G ons, on City Certificates and Youche fortgages.

LAZARUS SIL Bank Chambe DOLLAR STOR

TO VISIT Stein's Dollar 106 E. MADISO

SPORTSMEN'S GO

GUNS, FISHING TAC At E. E. EATON'S, ESTABLISHED 18 FINANCIAL

\$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of during the past few months, under system of operating in Stocks. In mominal sums and profits increased ing full information sent on applicafull information sent on applica
TUMBRIDGE
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st. OIL TANKS. A JOIL TA

AND SHIPPI THE PARTY FOR SALE. CALIFORNIA H

A car-load from new crop just in M. GRAFF & CO., 44 Squ Wanted, A Book

LEGAL. OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLEE

OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C., M.
OFFICE is hereby given to all Percilling against the "City Natio"
ill., that the same must be presalworth, Receiver, with the legal
attree months from this date, of